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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

PUBLIC LAW 893--80th Congress

Chapter 823--2d Session

S. 2767

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Digest of Public Law 893

FARM LABOR. Authorizes the Labor Department to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the continental U. S.; and authorizes an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the establishment of a working capital fund, fiscal year 1949, for payment of expenses for transportation, lodging, and subsistence in connection with such recruitment.

Index and Summary of History on S. 2767

May 28, 1948	S. 2767 was introduced by Senator Aiken and was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 4, 1948	H. R. 6819 was introduced by Rep. Hope and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).
June 9, 1948	Senate Committee reported S. 2767 with an amendment. Senate Report 1576. Print of the bill as reported.
June 11, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 6819 and S. 2767.
June 12, 1948	S. 2767 was discussed and passed the Senate as reported.
June 14, 1948	S. 2767 was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
June 16, 1948	House Committee on Agriculture reported S. 2767 with amendments. House Report, 2379. Print of the bill as reported.
June 19, 1948	S. 2767 was debated and passed the House as reported. Senate concurred in the House amendments.
July 3, 1948	Approved. Public Law 893.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2767

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. THYE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary
4 of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a
5 farm placement service under the Act of June 6, 1933 (48
6 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign
7 workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in
8 Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the
9 continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate,

1 and provide for the transportation of such workers from such
2 places of recruitment to and between places of employment
3 within the continental United States and return to the places
4 of recruitment. There is hereby authorized to be appro-
5 priated such sums for the administration of the program
6 authorized by this section as the Congress may deem
7 necessary.

8 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal
10 year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be
11 used only for the payment of expenses for transportation,
12 lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary
13 migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign coun-
14 tries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from
15 Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within
16 the continental United States and return to the place of
17 origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the
18 employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reim-
19 burse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under
20 such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may
21 by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

A BILL

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

By Mr. AIKEN and Mr. TAYLOR

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6819

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 4, 1948

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary
4 of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain
5 a farm placement service under the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (48 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign
7 workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in
8 Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the
9 continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate,

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15 Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within
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17 origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the
18 employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reim-
19 burse such fund to such extent and in such manner and
20 under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor
21 may by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

A BILL

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

By Mr. Hope

JUNE 4, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

PROVIDING ASSISTANCE IN THE RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR FOR THE INCREASED PRODUCTION, HARVESTING, AND PREPARATION FOR MARKET OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO MEET DOMESTIC NEED AND FOREIGN COMMITMENT

JUNE 9 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TAFT, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2767]

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to whom was referred S. 2767 (introduced by Mr. Aiken, for himself and Mr. Thye), to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with an amendment, and recommend that the bill, as amended, be adopted.

The amendment made by the committee is as follows:

On page 2, line 4, after the word "recruitment", strike out the period, and insert the following: "not later than June 30, 1949."

PURPOSES OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is (1) to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to farmers in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitments; and (2) to establish a working capital fund out of which transportation and subsistence costs may be advanced by the Government upon the condition that the fund be reimbursed by employers using the imported labor.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The farm placement functions of the United States Employment Service were in 1943 temporarily transferred to the Department of Agriculture by administrative action of the War Manpower Commis-

sion. From May 1943 through December 31, 1947, the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to legislative authorization, operated an emergency farm labor supply program under which the Department, in accordance with agreements negotiated with the Governments of Mexico, Barbados, Honduras, and Jamaica, contracted directly with the nationals of these countries for their temporary employment in agricultural pursuits within the continental limits of the United States. The cost of transportation, subsistence, lodgings, maintenance of labor camps, health and medical care, and burial expenses were borne by the Federal Government. On April 28, 1947, Public Law 40 was enacted which terminated the emergency farm labor supply program administered by the Department of Agriculture and returned to the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor the farm placement functions provided for in the Wagner-Peyser Act.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING AVAILABILITY OF DOMESTIC FARM LABOR SUPPLY

At the time that Public Law 40 was enacted, it appeared that it would be possible to meet the foreseeable farm-labor requirements from domestic labor resources. Subsequent labor-market developments presaged a stringent labor market for the crop season which is immediately upon us. Through the Department of State negotiations were undertaken with the Mexican Government looking toward the execution of an international agreement under which farm labor could be imported from Mexico when and if labor-market conditions in this country necessitated supplementing our domestic labor supply with such foreign labor.

An agreement was executed with the Mexican Government under which no financial obligation in connection with the recruitment and importation of foreign labor was assumed by the United States Government. All such labor is to be recruited under a uniform individual work agreement between the worker and the employer. Mexican workers are to be admitted only pursuant to certifications by the United States Employment Service to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the unavailability of domestic labor and pursuant to a permit issued to the employer by the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorizing the importation of such workers.

In addition to the fact that the farmers have been requested to increase their acreage of certain crops, labor market conditions are becoming more and more acute. With employment in this country now at an all-time high and the seasonal upswing in the construction industry coming concurrently with the demands for farm labor, with the increase in aircraft production, and with a considerably expanded national defense program, the limited supply of domestic labor for agricultural employment in certain areas has already necessitated action to secure required workers from other sources. The Congress, in addition, has under consideration legislation such as universal military training, and selective service which, if enacted, will create further demands upon our available labor force. It has thus become apparent that if the peak demands for farm labor to harvest the crops this fall are to be met, it will be necessary to step up substantially recruitment of farm labor from other than domestic sources.

FACTORS REQUIRING ENACTMENT OF S. 2767

When recruitment in Mexico was undertaken, considerable difficulty developed at the recruitment points for the following reasons:

(1) The inadequacy of the rail facilities to transport the Mexican workers recruited.

(2) Competition for workers among employers at the points of recruitment. At the same time, the supply of workers has been limited by delays in medical examinations conducted by the Mexican Government.

(3) Competition among employers to obtain railroad facilities.

(4) No central agency through which the activities of all the employers could be coordinated at the points of recruitment.

As a result, the recruitment efforts of the employers for the importation of foreign workers have become seriously disorganized and impeded. The necessity for a single coordinating agency has become manifest and a representative committee of growers who have found it necessary to obtain some farm workers from Mexico and other foreign countries have petitioned the Congress to enact legislation which would authorize the United States Employment Service to recruit workers within the Western Hemisphere for temporary agricultural employment in the continental United States.

ANALYSIS, BY SECTIONS, OF S. 2767

RECRUITMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

Section 1 of S. 2767 authorizes the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers from Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the United States and to direct, supervise, and coordinate and provide for the transportation of such workers from such place of recruitment to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to place of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. This section is not designed to inaugurate a new program for the importation of foreign workers but merely to coordinate the existing program and to minimize the number of workers imported and the cost to employers by arranging for the more effective utilization of such imported labor by their transfer by the employers and arranging for the sharing of transportation costs among the employers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Section 2 of S. 2767 authorizes the establishment of a working capital fund from which the Government would advance the cost of transportation and subsistence in cases where it would be impracticable to require the employer to make prepayment to the Government for such costs. Whenever an advance from the working capital fund is made under such circumstances, the Secretary of Labor is required to obtain reimbursement therefor from the employers utilizing the foreign workers for which such costs were advanced.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

Calendar No. 1629

S. 2767

[Report No. 1576]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. THYE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

JUNE 9 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Reported by Mr. TAFT, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary
4 of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a
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6 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign
7 workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in
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1 continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate,
2 and provide for the transportation of such workers from such
3 places of recruitment to and between places of employment
4 within the continental United States and return to the places
5 of recruitment *not later than June 30, 1949*. There is
6 hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the
7 administration of the program authorized by this section
8 as the Congress may deem necessary.

9 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
10 for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal
11 year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be
12 used only for the payment of expenses for transportation,
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14 migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign coun-
15 tries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from
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19 employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reim-
20 burse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under
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22 by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

Calendar No. 1629

80TH CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 2767

[Report No. 1576]

A BILL

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

By Mr. AIKEN and Mr. THYE

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

JUNE 9 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948
Reported with an amendment

FARM LABOR

HEARINGS

BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 6819 and S. 2767

JUNE 11, 1948

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

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FARM LABOR

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1948

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

I have called the committee together this morning to consider H. R. 6819 to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor.

(The bill is as follows:)

[H. R. 6819, 80th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitments

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a farm placement service under the Act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate, and provide for the transportation of such workers from such places of recruitment to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the places of recruitment. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the administration of the program authorized by this action as the Congress may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be used only for the payment of expenses for transportation, lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the place of origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reimburse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

The CHAIRMAN. The first witness I will call is Mr. Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the United States Employment Service.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. GOODWIN, DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am glad to have a chance to meet with the committee today and give our views on H. R. 6819. We have reported informally to your committee, Mr. Chairman, on the background that is involved in this farm placement program, the problem that we have to face is the

increasing tightness of the labor market, the difficulty of getting enough farm labor to meet the problem. You are familiar, I am sure, with what happened as a result of the passage of Public Law 40, the elimination of the emergency farm program. You also know the agreement that the State Department worked out with the Republic of Mexico.

When that agreement was reached and attempts were made on the part of American employers to recruit labor in Mexico, certain difficulties arose which resulted in recommendations from various farm groups and growers over the country in the legislation that you have before you.

Some of the difficulties that arose in Mexico were the inadequacy of the rail facilities to transport the Mexican workers and competition for workers among employers. We had a number of employers going down there and because the recruitment was being done by them as individual employers, there was a competitive situation which created a problem, making it difficult to satisfy the needs of all the employers.

There were, in addition, some delays in medical examinations that were being conducted by the Mexican Government. There was competition not only in the recruitment but there was competition in obtaining a limited amount of railroad facilities, and there was no central agency that was responsible or had authority to deal with the problem at the point of recruitment in the foreign country. So it was felt by the employers who were concerned with the problem that it would be desirable if the Federal Government had authority to recruit in the foreign countries and had authority to make transportation arrangements.

They, therefore, suggested to us that legislation be recommended to the Congress which would give that authority to the United States Employment Service.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you prefer to proceed without interruption?

Mr. GOODWIN. No; I would be very glad to answer questions.

Mr. MURRAY. What position has the labor organizations of our country taken on this?

Mr. GOODWIN. When this question came up, there was a hearing in the Senate and the labor organizations were notified of that hearing. The A. F. of L. appeared. The CIO did not. The A. F. of L. testimony is a matter of record. They took the position that they did not like to see any foreign workers brought in and that if there was a shortage they felt it should be met by bringing in Puerto Ricans. That was, in essence, the position that the A. F. of L. representatives took before that hearing.

The CIO did not send a representative, so they are not on record as to their attitude on the legislation.

Mr. MURRAY. And you are not taking the position that it should be Puerto Ricans, which are a part of the United States? For instance, the western part of the United States, the area that borders on Mexico and is close to Mexico. It does not seem to us practical to try to bring Puerto Ricans in. Transportation costs are excessive and it is just not a practical proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Murray, if you will yield, I might make this statement, that a representative of the CIO union called this morning and indicated she wanted to be heard on this bill.

Mr. MURRAY. For or against it?

The CHAIRMAN. I asked her and she did not indicate what position she would take, but I assume it would probably be against it. I told her at that time that we would try to hear her.

Mr. MURRAY. What do they need this labor for? Who is it that wants it? This thing has had seven deaths around here, it seems to me, in the last 3 or 4 years.

Mr. GOODWIN. To answer the first part of your question, there are a large number of producers who do want it.

Mr. MURRAY. What producers?

Mr. GOODWIN. Some of the representatives of farm groups are here this morning and can probably better testify to that point, but I can tell you from our point of view. There are a large number of producers representing a great variety of products in the State of California. We have orders from a number of producers, many of them beet sugar from Colorado, Idaho, and Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. If I understood Mr. Hill correctly here a few days ago, he said he had heard nothing about this.

Mr. GOODWIN. I do not know as to that, sir. I do know that the need is in the places that I have indicated and the requests have come from the growers from those States.

Mr. HOEVEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Is there really an emergency?

Mr. GOODWIN. We think it is and that it will be more so when the fall peak hits. Now, what has happened this season is, we have had a lot of cold weather which has delayed some of these crops. The net effect of that is going to be in many areas over the country that we are going to telescope the demand and it is going to be a higher peak than we would otherwise have had if we had not had this delay as a result of the cold and wet weather.

Mr. HOEVEN. How many men are you going to need?

Mr. GOODWIN. We have at the present time orders for 27,000 that we feel can be justified.

Now, you understand that we do not make a certification for foreign workers until after we have made an exhaustive search to see whether domestic workers can be obtained. If they can, we will not make a certification for foreign workers.

Mr. HOEVEN. You say that is 27,000?

Mr. GOODWIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOEVEN. And you are asking for an appropriation of 2½ million dollars?

Mr. GOODWIN. The 27,000 is what we have had requests for up to the present time. We estimate for the fall peak, late summer and fall, that it will be necessary to bring in between 50 and 60 thousand of these workers.

Now, you have brought up the question, sir, about the appropriation of 2½ million. That, as provided in this legislation, is a revolving fund which would permit the Government of the United States to make the arrangements on transportation but with the requirement that the Government be reimbursed by the employers using the labor.

Mr. MURRAY. Before you came in, Mr. Hill, I made the statement that I understood you to say the other day that you had had no requests for this labor, is that right?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I want to get back here a minute.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I just wanted to follow up a question that Mr. Hoeven introduced, just one question.

Mr. MURRAY. I will yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. You say the legislation provides that the Government shall be reimbursed?

Mr. GOODWIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. And that was the testimony that we heard when this bill was before the committee a week or 10 days ago. The language in this bill, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, says that employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reimburse the Government to such extent and in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

In other words, you would just give him carte blanche to pay all these expenses if he should so decide. Is that right?

Mr. GOODWIN. That was written that way, I assume, sir, to give some flexibility in the fiscal arrangements that are set up as to the time that the money is reimbursed and so forth.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is a pretty broad flexible provision. It simply turns it over to the Secretary of Labor to make a determination of whether the Government shall pay all the expense or if he thinks otherwise, to just what extent the Government should participate in the expense.

I understood from those who were interested in this legislation that they were willing to finance this program free of Government cost.

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Then why did you bring in a bill vesting that authority exclusively in the Secretary of Labor and giving the Secretary of Labor a free hand?

Mr. GOODWIN. I would point out one or two things in connection with that.

First, we felt that this legislation made clear that the money was to be reimbursed. We thought there should be some flexibility in the rules which are set up which cover that reimbursement.

Now, I point this out, that the 2½ million would have to be used as a revolving fund. You could not begin to pay the costs of this work, these workers, or even a small fraction out of 2½ million dollars. The cost would be much greater if the Government paid it all.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am not kicking on the cost, I am kicking on the fact that you have brought in legislation here that in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor would place all the expense on the Government, bringing this labor free of charge to the employers.

Mr. GOODWIN. That is not the intention of the legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you yield, Mr. Flannagan?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have any objection, Mr. Goodwin, to an amendment that would make it clear and definite that the collec-

tions were to be on such a scale as would provide for complete reimbursement? I think Mr. Flannagan's point is well taken, that the language does not require complete reimbursement in its present form. Would you have any objection to language which did require that the charges be such as would provide complete reimbursement?

Mr. GOODWIN. No, we would not and I think it could probably be achieved by deleting four words in line 19 of page 2, "to such extent and".

Mr. MURRAY. Are there any requests for labor for potato growers?

Mr. GOODWIN. I do not believe we have had any requests from them as yet.

Mr. MURRAY. You might be interested in knowing that out in Wisconsin we cannot even sell the potatoes we have already raised, according to law. It would not take very much money to straighten it out, but at the present time the Agriculture Department is trying to push the growers of late potatoes out of the Steagall amendment, according to my interpretation. I do not know why we are continually talking about bringing in labor when we cannot support the prices, according to law, of the things we already grow.

It might be interesting to know that you can get lots of labor in other sections of the United States, evidently, that you have not had before, because they would not be milking the cows and they might as well get jobs in the beet fields or whatever it is you want these fellows in here for. That is according to the way milk production is going down every month. Yesterday I got a report that assured some of these chaps will be able to raise some of these things we need the help for.

Mr. GOODWIN. What production is going down?

Mr. MURRAY. Milk production.

Mr. HILL. Will you yield to Mr. Hill?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. HILL. I wanted to clarify what I said a moment ago. Only last week one of the labor leaders from my section was in and he said at the present time there is no demand for beet workers that they could not supply because of the fact that they were forced to plow up many acres of beets because of the dry weather and then it looked like they would have plenty of help in that territory without any additional effort being made to bring them in.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It has rained since then.

Mr. HILL. The beet acreages have been cut down a considerable percentage because of the dry weather.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Hill, before the war in your beet fields, did you not normally use American-born citizens of Mexican descent from around San Antonio and the Rio Grande Valley?

Mr. HILL. Well, we got a good many of them from El Paso but it looks like there has been sort of a two-way scheme being promoted down in Mexico. One is, certain fellows go down there and organize the provinces of Mexico in such a way that you could not get laborers. Then the State Department makes the regulations from the standpoint of the benefit of the laborer, not for the benefit of the farmers, until it has been almost impossible to go down to old Mexico and recruit any laborers. Many of your Mexicans, as you call them, from Texas, found higher-priced jobs in other places.

Mr. POAGE. As a matter of fact, the Mexican Government and the United States Government got together and agreed that nobody should come across the line into Texas.

Mr. HILL. I would not know what part of the Government but I think the State Department is guilty.

Mr. POAGE. That meant that instead of displacing those people down there with Mexicans from across the river and those people a little further north going up into your country, they went south and if you go into Mexico today you cannot get anybody from Old Mexico unless you go beyond Monterrey or Chihuahua. They do not have enough railroad fare to pay. You have to go down to San Luis Potosi or somewhere, where you have to pay two or three times as much railroad fare.

Mr. HILL. I would like to say one more thing. I presume that we are going over to the House and pass the DP bill.

Mr. POAGE. We are not.

Mr. HILL. That says specifically that they must have an agricultural background, if you read the bill.

Mr. ANDRESEN. They will not be in here in time to help on this crop.

There are two or three things I would like to get cleared up. One is, the statement has been made to me that if we do not do anything here the thousands of Mexicans adjacent to the border who would like to come in here and work will bring so much pressure on the Mexican Government that they will be forced to let them come in.

Now, what is your observation on that?

Mr. GOODWIN. You say they do not do anything well of that kind?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes; if we do not do any more than we have done then all of these Mexicans who want to come in and who are close to the border will bring enough pressure on the Mexican Government to let them come through.

Mr. GOODWIN. I would say that all of our dealings with the Mexican Government so far would indicate very definitely that that would not happen. The Mexican Government has taken the position that they will permit their nationals to come in only under international agreement and they are not going to permit the thing that you have said, I am sure.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That answers it.

Mr. GOODWIN. Now, may I say one more thing?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. GOODWIN. Our Immigration Service, I am sure, would not permit that either, as far as that is concerned, just opening up and letting them come in in that way.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Now, what is your Department doing to help bring in workers from the Bahamas?

Mr. GOODWIN. They would be included within the scope of this bill and we have worked with the growers and with representatives of the British West Indian Government.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You say you have worked with them. Just what have you done?

Mr. GOODWIN. They have had representatives in this country with whom we have discussed the terms of the contractual arrangements under which those people would come in. We have been an intermediary between the growers in this country desiring to have that

kind of labor and the representatives of the British West Indian Government.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you provided doctors to examine these people so that they will be eligible to come in?

Mr. GOODWIN. No; we have not had any authority to handle either that problem or the recruitment problem that is involved in the foreign country.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You are not recruiting any place, are you? You are not recruiting in Mexico?

Mr. GOODWIN. No, we are not, and we are not in charge of the recruitment there.

One thing this bill would give us would be responsibility to supervise that end of the job.

Mr. ANDRESEN. All you have done so far has been negotiating this agreement with Mexico through the State Department?

Mr. GOODWIN. We have helped negotiate the agreement. We have made the certifications as to the need and as to the nonavailability of local domestic labor. Under the terms of the international agreement with Mexico we have had a man located in Mexico as a liaison with the Mexican Government but he has had no authority in connection with the recruitment there.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, he would have some authority under the treaty, would he not?

Mr. GOODWIN. No; he has no authority to deal with either the transportation problem or the recruitment problem.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So that everything now is dependent upon what individual employers of labor can do themselves, either in Mexico or the Bahamas and there is really no effort on the part of the Department of Labor or your Bureau to assist in getting these people in here?

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It seems to me that if we can take any steps here it should be a step so that the Federal Government would cooperate to such an extent that they would assist the employers to go ahead and get this labor and then to clear the way so that they can bring them into the United States.

Mr. GOODWIN. What employers principally want to get away from, Mr. Congressman, is the competitive features that have crept in and inevitably crept in under the present system. They want us to handle the recruitment problem in the foreign country, to make the transportation arrangements so that they will not be in competition with one another.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Now, if we go to the extent of giving your Department the authority to act in that way in the recruitment of labor and arranging for the transportation, that would not take a great deal of money to do that?

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Now, the employers here are willing to pay for the transportation?

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Can you suggest a form of authority so you can go ahead and coordinate this program and so that we can go ahead and get results? The time is going by rapidly and if we do not get them soon it will not do any good.

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What suggestion can you make in the form of a resolution that we can bring up here that this authority would be given to you so that you could send your men in there to recruit this labor and arrange for its transportation?

Mr. GOODWIN. That is exactly the purpose of this bill which has been introduced by Congressman Hope.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But you have an appropriation here of two and a half million. Do you not think the employers of labor would be willing to advance that money to you or pay for the tickets that are necessary so all you would have to do is to have a staff in these recruiting points?

Mr. GOODWIN. We have gone into that very carefully, Mr. Congressman, and the conclusion was that it would not work unless we did have a revolving fund so that we could make the actual advance payments for which we would be reimbursed by the employers.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Could that revolving fund be made up of contributions made by the employers of labor in this country, and turned over to you in advance, so that you could use that fund instead of securing an appropriation from Congress?

Mr. GOODWIN. I doubt if that would be practical because you cannot determine sufficiently far in advance to make the arrangements in all these cases.

You could with a number of employers, particularly the larger ones.

I think that arrangements could be made with the larger ones but when you get to dealing with a large number of small employers, as a practical proposition, I do not think it can be done in advance.

Mr. ANDRESEN. As you have already stated, we are going to reach a peak here soon on account of the weather conditions in certain areas out through the Midwest in the canning areas, because we have not had the moisture. Now, we have had some moisture and there is going to be an improvement of the crop but harvesting of the crop has been delayed so you are going to reach this peak all of a sudden and need a lot of labor, or you will not be able to harvest the crop.

That is in the canning field.

Then you have your sugar beet area and your fruit areas like you have in California.

There may be other localized conditions where you will need this labor.

It does not look to me as though the Department has done a great deal to crystallize this proposition so as to assist these producers. It may be because you have not had the authority to do it but certainly we should do something and do it at once if we are going to help out to get these crops harvested. They have been planted and the harvest time will soon be here and it will not be long before they need them in the sugar beet fields for topping and harvesting the sugar beets.

In the fruit areas it is a progressive proposition.

I would like to have some suggestions from you as to what can be done and done at once. You have some authority now. You have some funds now to use in your agency. It looks to me as though you could go much further than you have gone.

Mr. GOODWIN. We do not feel that we can go any further than we have gone with respect to the foreign worker program, Mr. Congress-

man. We have ample authority as far as dealing with domestic labor is concerned.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is getting worse. Here you are going to have the draft bill. You are going to draft a lot of fellows from the rural areas into the Army and then you have got this defense program on where they have attractive wages. That is going to pull them in from local areas all over the country.

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So your labor situation is going to get much worse and not better.

Mr. GOODWIN. You will recall, Mr. Congressman, that we appeared before this group about 2 months ago.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I was over on the Senate side when you were over there mentioning the same thing.

Mr. GOODWIN. The defense program you have mentioned and which is making this problem much worse was just emerging at that time. Congress has not dealt with all of it yet, but Congress has dealt with enough of it, including the expanding airplane production, particularly, that we now know that the labor market is going to be very tight. We are worried particularly about this fall peak which you have referred to.

Now, the Congress will not be in session at that time and we are fearful that unless we have more authority to deal with the foreign worker problem we will face a problem at that time that cannot be met.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of course, the reason that Congress has not acted, I would say, probably is because the membership has not been fully advised as to the need in local areas. Nobody has contacted me from my area. Probably we do not need any in my particular section, but I am looking at the over-all food picture. We are having to feed the world and we certainly must produce food and get the labor to produce it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Getting back to section 2, what assurance has the Government that it will collect the money? It will be prorated, as I understand, among the different users of labor, some of them small. What is the assurance to the Government that when the cost is prorated the respective users will be able to meet their part of the expense?

Mr. GOODWIN. We would plan to take care of that problem in the regulations which are drawn in connection with this bill. It would be necessary for us to require bond or have some other arrangements which would guarantee the payment of the cost by the employer.

One reason you need some flexibility in this financial arrangement is that you cannot always tell in advance what it is going to cost, particularly if there is a possibility of the workers being used by more than one employer.

If they are used by two or three, the cost can be shared.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I do not see why you need any flexibility to work that out if they are going to bear the expense of this program.

Mr. GOODWIN. If you are going to be able to place them with more than one employer you would not have to charge the first employer the entire cost.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. How many employers can use the same labor? I think that is immaterial. What I want to know is who is going to pay

for it. If the Government is going to pay a part of this expense I want to know how much it will be.

Mr. GOODWIN. The proposal involved in this bill does not call for the Government bearing any of the cost of transportation or subsistence. The only additional expense the Government would be put to on this would be the additional administrative expense that is involved.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. How much do you think that will cost?

Mr. GOODWIN. In the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you think that will be the limit?

Mr. GOODWIN. Yes, sir. Of course, that amount would be determined by the Congress but that would be the recommendation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. How many additional Federal employees are you going to use in working out this program?

Mr. GOODWIN. The estimate was around 50. That was the maximum estimate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. GROSS.

Mr. GROSS. I believe early in your statement one of the principal reasons for this legislation was the competition you are running into by the employers at the other end; is that correct?

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. GROSS. Well, that is a pretty good indication to me that the employers are on the job and are going to get this help whether the Department of Agriculture is in it or not. When you two fellows compete, that goes to show that the whole responsibility does not lie on the Department of Agriculture, that the employers will solve their problem.

Now, the fact that they are willing to pay it and the fact that they are in the field and competing with you fellows is pretty good evidence that the Department is looking for something to do.

The other day some gentlemen from the group called me out into the hall and told me that they had an inquiry for 200 tomato pickers in Lancaster County, Pa. From whom did that inquiry come?

Mr. GOODWIN. I do not know, offhand. Maybe Mr. Erb does.

Mr. Erb is the Assistant Director in charge of farm programs.

Mr. GROSS. Well, let him answer the question. I want to know who made that inquiry for 200 tomato pickers in Lancaster County.

Mr. ERB. The answer is that one of the labor import companies in Philadelphia has promoted the use of Puerto Ricans in Lancaster County. The request is in for some 250 Puerto Ricans to be employed in the tomato fields in Lancaster County.

Mr. GROSS. How many days' work will there be in Lancaster County if they bring them in?

Mr. ERB. Roughly 90 days.

Mr. GROSS. Picking tomatoes?

Mr. ERB. Well, they expect to use them on other crops in the same area for 90 days.

Mr. GROSS. I am pretty familiar with Lancaster County and I do not think a single soul in Lancaster County is looking for anybody to pick tomatoes. I would like the Department of Agriculture to bring

in here a written request from one person in Lancaster County for help, just one.

Mr. ERB. The Department of Agriculture did not make the request. The farmers in Lancaster County have made the request of the Employment Service to certify that there is need.

Mr. GROSS. The Employment Service where?

Mr. ERB. In Lancaster County. That is over at Lititz, Pa., I believe. They have asked the local office at Lititz, Pa., to certify to the need for those Puerto Ricans. We have not done so.

Mr. GROSS. Well, the testimony that the gentleman just made convinces me that the Department is looking for something to do and that, of course, is a disease that has afflicted the whole Agricultural Department. They are hunting something to do.

That is all I want to say except I want to emphasize again the fact that they are in competition in getting this help as evidenced by the employers being willing to pay them and being willing to finance the job and that they do not need the Agriculture Department in it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not the Agriculture Department. This is the Department of Labor.

Last year this committee failed to continue the legislation which gave the jurisdiction over this particular type of activity to the Agriculture Department. It automatically reverted to the United States Employment Service.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. In reference to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania about the unhappy situation in competition down there among the employers for labor, I want to say I have heard it brought out in previous testimony before this committee that the competition is of a little different nature than is in the mind of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask this, Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. GROSS says there is competition down there between employers.

Mr. GROSS. Between the employers and the Department: let's keep that straight.

The CHAIRMAN. No; the Department has no authority to recruit and they are not down there recruiting and they will not have any unless we pass this bill.

There are some large employers down there, as I understand it, there are no little employers or farmers down there. Those who are there are the representatives of the big farm organizations like the citrus growers in California and perhaps the beet producers, but as far as I know there is no way that any little farmer can come down there and get any labor.

Mr. GOODWIN. You are correct, sir, that the little fellows are having a tough time and they are not getting labor under this system.

Now, I would just like to say that there is no competition between our activities and the producers that are trying to get labor. Unless the Members of the Congress are convinced that the producers want this I would urge you not to pass it. We want the job only if there is a service that can be performed and if the producers need it and want it. That is the critical thing. There are some people here representing the producers and I think that is the key point for you to determine, is whether they need it and whether they want it.

Mr. GROSS. I might ask you this: Was this request you are making this morning embodied in your request over in the Senate when we were there?

Mr. GOODWIN. What was that?

Mr. GROSS. You had a long labor program you presented there of guidance for laborers and establishment of offices and so on. You well remember what you have told this committee on former occasions. Was this request this morning embodied in your request then?

Mr. GOODWIN. The request that was made in the Senate committee is the same as it would be made here.

Mr. GROSS. Was not there a sum of \$18,000,000 mentioned in the conference in the Senate end that afternoon when you said you had made a survey of the combines in the country and you were going to see that they were all manned and operated and kept going 24 hours a day and those offices established along the highways to direct the employees?

Was this request this morning embodied in that \$18,000,000 mentioned that day, that the program would cost?

Mr. GOODWIN. I do not know where that \$18,000,00 figure came from. It sounds like the figure that was spent on the emergency program, the minimum figure of what was spent on the emergency program last year, and the previous years.

Mr. GROSS. No; my memory is quite clear on that. The figure of \$18,000,000 was mentioned as the cost of the program you had in mind.

Now, is it possible that you came in here in the beginning with an \$18,000,000 program and are ready to settle for a \$2,500,000 program?

That is nothing unusual for the departments downtown.

Mr. GOODWIN. We have not requested \$18,000,000 on any program in connection with farm labor, sir. There is some mistake about that. I don't know where that figure came from. It sounds like the figure that was spent by the Department of Agriculture, that was spent on the emergency program last year, but I am not sure on that.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Is the Department of Labor urging the adoption of this bill, H. R. 6819?

Mr. GOODWIN. We think it is necessary and we are recommending it; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions of Mr. Goodwin?

Mr. ANDRESEN. I wanted to ask one more question.

How about this examination by doctors down in the Bahamas? What have you done about that?

Mr. GOODWIN. We have first attempted to get the United States Public Health Service to undertake that and we are told that they are unable to do so. We have been trying and I think it has been successfully concluded, to get the Government down there to furnish the doctors to make the examinations.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That arrangement now has been consummated?

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Erb tells me it has been consummated and they are shipping a hundred a day.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And you are able to get transportation?

Mr. GOODWIN. Yes; transportation has not been a bottleneck for that group. They are flying most of them in.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Is there any limit on the number of Bahamians that you can bring in here?

Mr. GOODWIN. Yes; there is a limit on the supply.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How many can be brought in?

Mr. GOODWIN. I understand about 2,500 of the Bahamians.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of course, that is only a small part of what is needed.

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right, sir. Some of the other islands down there have supplies.

Mr. ERB. It will total roughly 11,000 men.

Mr. GOODWIN. From the British West Indies.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And you will get all of those into this country?

Mr. GOODWIN. We expect to, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gathings.

Mr. GATHINGS. Does your Department promulgate any regulations as to the hours of employment or the amount of wages paid beet workers that are brought in?

Mr. GOODWIN. The agreement requires that the prevailings wages in the community where they are employed are to be paid.

Mr. GATHINGS. Do you have a copy of the agreement that you could attach to your statement at this point in the record?

Mr. GOODWIN. We could furnish a copy of the over-all Mexican agreement and of the so-called model agreement that is being used in the British West Indies.

Now, there are some variations in the British West Indian contracts. The arrangements have been between the employer and the individual workers being brought in. They have been worked out with the individual workers of the British West Indies. There are some variations in those and we do not have copies of all the variations but we could furnish you with the model contract and deviations are not very great from that contract.

(The information is as follows:)

Worker's No. _____

AGREEMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT OF JAMAICANS IN AGRICULTURAL WORK IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS AGREEMENT, made this ____ day of _____, 19__, between _____, hereinafter called the "Employer," and _____, hereinafter called the "Worker," and _____, acting on behalf of the _____ Government of Jamaica hereinafter called the "Agent."

WITNESSETH:

Whereas the Employer, the Agent, and the Worker mutually desire the Worker shall be beneficially employed in the United States of America to alleviate the present shortage of agricultural labour:

Now, THEREFORE, in consideration of this and of the undertakings hereinafter set forth the Employer, the Worker, and the Agent agree that:

1. The period of employment under this Agreement shall be for a term ending on the _____ day of _____, 19__, unless sooner terminated in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The Employer shall give to the Worker and to the Agent at least 10 days' notice of his intention to terminate the employment.

2. The Worker shall accept transportation, food, living facilities, subsistence, and employment upon the terms set forth in this Agreement and shall execute such other instruments as the Agent may require for the purpose of giving full effect to this Agreement.

3. (a) The Employer agrees to provide at his own expense transportation for the Worker and his personal effects limited to two pieces of luggage weighing in the aggregate not more than seventy-five pounds from the place of last employment of the Worker to the place of employment under this Agreement.

(b) The Employer agrees to provide at his own expense adequate subsistence for the Worker during transportation from the place of last employment of the Worker to the place of employment under this Agreement.

(c) The Employer agrees that he will not effect the transportation of the Worker without the prior knowledge and approval of the Agent.

(d) The Employer agrees to provide free housing and subsistence for the Worker from the date of the termination of this Agreement and until such time as transportation to the place of new employment or to the place of repatriation can conveniently be effected and the Employer and the Agent agree to use all due diligence in effecting such transportation.

4. The Employer agrees, during the continuance of this Agreement, to deduct in accordance with paragraph 9 out of the total gross earnings of the Worker a sum of money representing 20% of such total gross earnings and remit such sum of money to the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation in Washington, D. C.

5. The Agent shall out of the fund created by Clause 9 (a) of this Agreement defray—

(a) the premium of any insurance plan effected on behalf of the Worker by the Agent;

(b) the expenses not in excess of \$150.00 incurred in the burial of the Worker if he dies in circumstances in which the Employer is not under this Agreement liable to provide suitable burial;

(c) in the absolute discretion of the Agent, any extraordinary expenses incurred in meeting any emergency need of the Worker.

6. Any surplus monies standing to the credit of the Fund created by Clause 9 (a) of this Agreement may be used towards defraying such part of the expenses of the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation as may be required to be contributed by the Government of Jamaica.

7. The Employer shall cause the Worker to be employed in the United States in agricultural employment. Such employment shall enable the Worker being able and willing to work to earn an average of not less than \$25.00 in each pay-roll period of 2 weeks. If the gross earnings of the Worker are less than \$25.00 in any pay-roll period of 2 weeks the Employer shall pay a subsistence allowance in the amount of the deficiency: Provided that if the Worker is assigned for only a part of such pay-roll period or is not be able and willing to work all of every possible workday such Worker will be enabled to earn a proportionate sum.

8. During the continuance of this Agreement—

(a) The Worker shall not work for other than the Employer to whom the Agent has assigned the Worker. The Worker shall do all work required of him by or on behalf of such Employer during the period of employment in a good and workmanlike manner under the supervision and direction of the Employer or any agent of the Employer, but shall not be required to work on one day in each seven consecutive days.

(b) The Employer agrees that the Worker shall not be removed from one area of employment to another such area without the prior approval of the Agent.

(c) The Employer agrees that the Agent shall have the right to withdraw any Worker if in his opinion such Worker is by reason of unemployment or under-employment suffering undue hardships.

(d) The Worker shall not be required to work for more than 10 hours in any period of 24 consecutive hours.

(e) The Employer shall pay the Worker in lawful money of the Government of the United States of America at weekly or fortnightly intervals wages which shall be at not less than the prevailing piecework or hourly rate (as the case may be) paid for similar work under the same conditions and within the particular area of employments: *Provided*, That where the Worker is employed and paid at an hourly rate such rate shall not be less than the minimum hourly rate specified in the Schedule of this Agreement.

(f) The Employer agrees to provide a suitable burial for the Worker if he dies while employed under this Agreement.

(g) Collections, deductions, or rebates from the Worker's wages may be made in accordance with Clause 9 of this Agreement or as required by law or as may be necessary to pay the Worker's bona fide and voluntarily incurred debts to the Employer, the Agent of the Government of Jamaica, but not otherwise.

(h) The Worker shall be entitled to the benefit and protection provided by any applicable legislation relating to compensation or social security.

(i) The Worker shall not be required to purchase articles or services for consumption or use by him at any source not of his choice provided that the Agent may require him to take advantage of any housing facilities or facilities in rela

tion to the supply of meals provided by the Employer at a total cost in respect of both such facilities not in excess of \$1.40 per day.

(j) The Worker shall be entitled to freedom from discrimination in employment because of race, creed, colour, or national origin in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 8802 of the President of the United States dated June 25, 1941.

(k) The Worker shall not suffer discriminatory acts which would subject him to living conditions or sanitary or medical services generally inferior to those afforded other workers in the particular area of employment. The Worker shall be housed in such quarters and at such rental as may be approved by the Agent.

(l) The Worker agrees to participate in any insurance plan effected by the Agent on behalf of the Worker and agrees that the costs of such plan shall be defrayed by the Agent.

(m) The Worker agrees to maintain the living quarters furnished him by the Employer in the same condition as to cleanliness as when it was allotted to him. If the Worker fails to maintain such housing in the appropriate state of cleanliness the Employer may (with the approval of the Agent) maintain such housing in such state of cleanliness at the expense of the Worker.

(n) The Worker agrees to abide by all the rules and regulations of the Employer approved by the Agent concerning the safety, discipline, and the care and maintenance of property: Provided that any rules or regulations approved by any State shall be deemed to be approved by the Agent.

(o) The Employer agrees to transmit to the Agent a copy of all rules and regulations concerning safety, discipline, and the care and maintenance of property.

9. THE WORKER AGREES THAT THE UNDERMENTIONED DEDUCTIONS FROM HIS GROSS EARNINGS SHALL BE MADE IN THE ORDER OF PRIORITY FOLLOWING, THAT IS TO SAY—

(a) That 5% of his gross earnings shall be deducted by the Employer and transmitted to the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation for the purposes specified in Clauses 5 (a), (b), and (c) of this Agreement: Provided that it is mutually agreed that the Agent may at any time authorise the Employer to deduct in lieu of the 5% deduction such smaller percentage of the Worker's gross earnings as the Government of Jamaica may determine.

(b) Charges in respect of board and lodgings.

(c) That 15% of his gross earnings shall be deducted and transmitted by the Employer through the British West Indies Central Labour Organisation to the Government of Jamaica to be placed to the credit of the Worker in accordance with the arrangements made between the Worker and the Government of Jamaica: Provided that it is mutually agreed that the Agent may, upon giving reasonable notice to the Employer, require the Employer to discontinue making and transmitting the 15% deduction hereinbefore provided for or to increase or decrease such deduction by such percentage as the Agent may specify.

For the purposes of this Clause the gross earnings of the Worker shall be deemed to include any money paid by the Employer pursuant to Clause 7 of this Agreement by way of subsistence allowance.

10. The Employer agrees that in the event of the Worker having to be repatriated by reason of circumstances beyond the Worker's control prior to the expiration of this Agreement or at the end of the employment period, he will pay the full cost of repatriation to Kingston, Jamaica, of such Worker and his personal effects limited to two pieces of luggage weighing in the aggregate not more than seventy-five pounds and that so soon as may be possible after the execution of this Agreement he will give security to the satisfaction of the Agent for the due performance of the obligation created by this Clause.

11. (a) The Worker agrees that any debt incurred by the Agent in repatriating him by reason of his employment having terminated in breach of this Agreement shall be a debt due by him to the Government of Jamaica, and shall be recoverable in the Resident Magistrate's Court upon his return to Jamaica.

(b) The Worker agrees that in the event of the Employer being required to pay to the United States Immigration Authorities the sum of \$500 by reason of the Worker absenting himself without leave from this employment, such sum or such smaller sum as shall then be standing to the credit of the Worker's Account at the Government Savings Bank, shall be a debt due by him to the Employer.

(c) Subject to any order of a Court and to any bankruptcy notice, and subject also to the payment of any money by way of allowances to dependents not exceeding in any one month the sterling equivalent of \$12.50, the Worker agrees that the debts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Clause shall be a

first charge against any money standing to the credit of his account at the Government Savings Bank and, for the purpose of ensuring that a sum of money sufficient for such purpose shall at all times be available, the Worker agrees that the Manager of the Government Savings Bank shall at all times retain to the credit of his account a sum of money representing the sterling equivalent of \$500: Provided that if on the date of this Agreement there are no sufficient funds standing to his credit in such account, the Worker agrees that the Manager shall (after payment of his dependents' allowances) set aside and retain any money lodged to the credit of such account until an amount representing the sterling equivalent of \$500 is reached, and that thereafter the Manager shall at all times retain such amount to the credit of his account.

(d) The Worker further agrees that, in the event of any debt mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of this Clause becoming payable by him, the Manager of the Government Savings Bank shall, upon demand being made in writing within three months of the happening of the event, upon the happening of which such debt became payable, pay out of his account such sum not exceeding \$500, as may be made to appear to him to be payable, otherwise if no demand is made within three months such sum of money shall be paid upon demand of the Worker.

12. If the Worker is found to be or becomes subject to deportation under the laws of the United States or if the Employer and the Agent determine that the Worker is unable or unwilling to work in accordance with the terms of this Agreement or determine that the Worker has committed an act of misconduct or indiscipline, or if the Worker engages in work at any time for other than the Employer to whom he is assigned, or if the Worker violates any law of the United States of America, this Agreement may forthwith be terminated and upon such termination the Worker shall immediately be returned to Jamaica at his own expense.

SCHEDULE

Worker's Name _____ Contract No. _____
 Worker's Address in the U. S. _____
 Place of Engagement _____
 Nature of Employment: Agricultural work: _____
 Place of Selection _____
 Minimum Hourly rate of pay _____
 Person to be notified in case of Emergency _____
 Relationship _____
 Employer _____
 By _____
 Official Title _____

Worker _____

Agent _____
 Agent's Official Title _____

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION

INDIVIDUAL WORK AGREEMENT

(Spanish translation omitted in printing)

Name _____ Contract number _____
 Former contract number _____
 Address _____
 Age _____ Married or single _____
 Economic dependents and beneficiaries _____

Entered into between _____
 address _____, hereinafter referred
 to as the "Employer," and _____,
 hereinafter referred to as the "Worker."

DECLARATIONS

1. The Employer declares that he requires the services of _____, agricultural worker, for agricultural employment; that he requested and obtained from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Employment Service authorization to contract Mexican workers for employment in the United States of America. The Worker mentioned in this Individual Work Agreement has given his consent to work for the Employer under the terms and conditions specified in this agreement, which agreement is subject to the terms and conditions of the exchange of notes in February 1948 between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Mexican States.

2. The Employer and the Worker mutually desire that the Worker be beneficially employed in the United States of America for the purpose of alleviating the shortage of agricultural workers in this country and at the same time affording profitable employment to the Worker.

PROVISIONS

1. *Work to be performed.*—The Worker shall be employed in agricultural work exclusively and only for the Employer or growers associated with the Employer. The Employer may, with the consent of the Worker and the Mexican Government and with prior certification and approval by the United States Employment Service and approval of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, prior to the expiration of the work period specified in the agreement, transfer the Worker to another Employer solely for agricultural work subject to the following conditions:

(a) The new Employer shall enter into a new agreement with the Worker for the unexpired period of the original agreement containing assurances that the Worker will receive the prevailing wage rate for the area in which he is to be employed, and containing further all of the other rights embodied in the original Individual Work Agreement.

(b) At the moment of transfer of the Worker, the original Employer will liquidate all sums due him in accordance with the terms of his contract.

(c) The new Employer assumes responsibility for the cost of transportation and subsistence of the Worker from the last place of employment to the new place of employment and return to the place of contract in Mexico. The previous Employer shall thereupon be relieved of any further liability under his agreement with the Worker.

2. *Information on employment.*—The Employer agrees to furnish to the Worker, at the contracting centers, complete information pertaining to the name and address of the Employer, climate at the place of employment, salaries, and other pertinent data concerning the employment offered.

The respective authorities of the Mexican Ministry of Health and Public Welfare at the point of contracting will assume responsibility for the sanitary control of the workers with the view of insuring that they fulfill the necessary physical conditions for carrying out the work to which they are destined, and officials of the United States Public Health Service will cooperate in the respective medical examinations and will, in addition, make whatever inspection is considered necessary for the admission into the United States of the workers selected without waiving in the latter case the right to an additional examination at the border if they consider it necessary in which case workers who are rejected after this second examination will be furnished means for returning to the place of contract.

3. *Wages.*—Wages to be paid the Workers shall be _____ the same as those paid for similar work to domestic agricultural workers in the respective regions of destination, other work conditions being the same. Wages for piece work shall be fixed in such form as to permit a worker of average ability to earn the prevailing wage. The Mexican Worker in no case shall receive payment inferior to that which he would earn under the hourly rate stipulated in the Individual Work Agreement, which shall be fixed taking into consideration the cost of living in the United States at the time of contracting.

4. *Lodging.*—The Mexican Workers will be furnished, without cost to them, with hygienic lodgings, adequate to the physical condition of the area and of the type used by a domestic agricultural worker of the region; they shall enjoy, as regards occupational diseases and accidents, the same guarantees enjoyed by domestic agricultural workers as prescribed by Federal or State legislation in the United States.

The Employer agrees to furnish medical attention and medicines in accordance with prevailing laws, customs, or practices, or, in the absence of such, in accordance with equitable and just principles. When the Employer provides medical attention to the worker because of acts of negligence of a third person, the Employer shall be subrogated in the right of the Worker to recover the cost of such medical care.

5. *Savings Fund.*—With a view to establishing savings funds, the Employer shall withhold currently from the wages of the Worker ten percent of the wages due him and on regular pay days shall furnish him signed acknowledgment in writing, typewritten or in ink, of the amount which has been withheld during the pay period. All wages so withheld are to be paid the Worker upon termination of the contract in a certified or cashier's bank check to his order, which must bear the stamp of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, which shall be affixed at the time the Worker crosses the international border into Mexico; such check shall be in dollars and in a form negotiable through any bank in Mexico once it has been endorsed as indicated.

6. *Deductions, when permissible.*—The Employer cannot make any deductions from the wages of the Worker, except in the following cases:

- (a) Those required by law;
- (b) The 10 percent savings provided for in paragraph 5, above;
- (c) Advances made to the Worker against his wages;
- (d) Payment for articles purchased voluntarily by the Worker, if they are those which the Employer produces; and
- (e) For payments made in excess to the said Worker.

The deductions under (c), (d), and (e) shall not exceed 10 percent of the amount of wages earned in each pay period and under no circumstances shall they be retroactive.

The Worker shall be at liberty to acquire articles for his personal consumption wherever it is convenient for him.

7. *Transportation.*—The transportation of the Worker from the place of contract to the place of employment and return to place of contract in Mexico, as well as food, lodging, and other expenses en route, including up to 35 kilograms of personal objects but not including furniture, shall be at the expense of the Employer.

8. *Length of Contract.*—The duration of this contract shall be for a period which shall not exceed 6 months and which shall begin on the date on which it is signed and shall expire on _____, 19____.

If prior to the termination of the term stipulated for its duration the services of the Worker are not satisfactory, the Employer should request the Mexican Consul and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Employment Service to open an investigation in order that within a period of 3 days it may be jointly determined whether the contract may be terminated.

The aforesaid authorities will do everything possible to effect an arrangement between the Employer and Worker, and if this cannot be effected, they shall provide for the transfer of the Worker to another agricultural center. In case that such a transfer is not practicable, the petitioning Employer shall pay all the expenses connected with the return of the Worker to the place of his contracting in Mexico. During the afore-mentioned 3-day period and before the above-mentioned action is completed, the Employer and the Worker shall maintain their work relationship.

9. *Length of work day.*—The work shall consist of 8 hours daily, and when in excess, the extra hours shall be paid in the manner specified by the laws of the State where the work is performed.

10. *Guarantee to the Worker.*—The Employer guarantees the Worker the opportunity for employment for three-quarters of the work days of the total period during which the Individual Work Agreement is, in fact, in effect. If the Employer affords the Workers, during such period, less employment required under this provision, the Worker shall be entitled to be paid the amount which he would have earned had he, in fact, worked for the guaranteed number of days.

In determining whether the guarantee of employment provided for in this paragraph has been met, any day on which the Worker fails to work, when afforded the opportunity to do so by the Employer, shall be counted as a day of employment in calculating the days of employment toward the satisfaction of this guarantee.

For each day (except Sundays) on which the Worker is willing and physically able to work and is not provided employment in excess of 4 hours, he will receive wages for the work actually performed during any such day and subsistence,

without cost to him. Subsistence is defined as three meals per day or their equivalent in cash.

11. *Responsibility of Worker.*—The Worker shall not, except as otherwise specified in this agreement, accept employment with other than the employer, and will perform all agricultural work required of him with proper application, care, and diligence during the period of employment specified herein under the direction and supervision of the Employer. He will not be required to work on Sunday, but payment for Sunday is included in the wages stipulated in the agreement.

12. *Guarantees under State laws.*—The Employer is obliged to grant the Worker any privileges which the law of the State in which he is employed establishes in favor of domestic agricultural workers. The Worker shall enjoy, as regards occupational diseases and accidents, the same guarantees enjoyed by domestic agricultural workers under the laws of the respective States of the United States.

13. *Social Security.*—Under no circumstances shall deductions be made from the wages of the worker for payment of any Social Security fees.

14. *Relation of Government Representatives.*—It is agreed that the Consuls of Mexico, or their duly accredited representatives, for the purpose of discussing with the Employer alleged violations of the agreement, shall have access to the place of employment, and the representatives of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and of the United States Employment Service shall likewise have such access for the purpose of carrying out their respective responsibilities under the laws of the United States, under this agreement, and the overall agreement.

15. *Termination of Contract.*—In the event that before the expiration of the work period specified in this agreement the services of the Worker are no longer required (for reasons beyond his control) the Employer, or his representative, and the Mexican Consul, or his duly accredited representative, may jointly determine the termination day of this agreement, and the officials of the United States Immigration and Labor Services shall be notified.

16. *Renewal of Contracts.*—This agreement may be renewed upon the expressed consent of the Worker and with the authorization of the Mexican Consul, or his duly accredited representative, and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. No renewal may be made for a period of more than 6 months.

17. *Discrimination in Employment.*—The Worker will not be subject to social or economic discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or nationality.

18. *Dependents and Beneficiaries of Worker.*—The person or persons shown at the beginning of this agreement are designated by the Worker as his economic dependents and his beneficiaries of any sums to which he may be entitled under law and under this individual Work Agreement. Any sums which become payable to his beneficiaries shall be liquidated in accordance with Article 9 of the Consular Convention in force between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

Article 9 of the Consular Convention between the United States and Mexico, signed by the two Governments on August 12, 1942, shall govern in all matters related to the exercise of the rights established in this agreement in favor of the workers.

19. *Worker representation.*—Groups of workers admitted in accordance with the present agreement shall have the right to elect their own representatives from the members of the group and said representatives should maintain contact between the workers and the employers.

20. *Use of contract for workers now in the United States.*—When this Individual Work Agreement is utilized to prolong the employment in the United States of agricultural workers contracted in accordance with the agreement of April 26, 1943, and that of March 10, 1947, the Employer and the Worker manifest their agreement that the conditions of this present document will replace the terms of said agreements. However, in the case of those workers contracted under the agreement of 1943, the Employer explicitly agrees to accept the stipulations of that 1943 agreement in regard to the payment of transportation, lodging, and subsistence of the worker from the place of employment to the original place of contracting in the Republic of Mexico, as specified in their initial individual work agreements. Those workers whose migratory status in the United States was legalized under the terms of the agreement of 1947 shall be recontracted only once and for a period which does not exceed 6 months.

21. *Workers illegally in the United States.*—In view of the stipulations above mentioned, the Employer binds himself not to use the services of Mexicans who are illegally in the United States and agrees that the employment of such will constitute a violation of the present agreement.

22. *Arrangements for workers to enter the United States.*—The Employer will make all necessary arrangements in accordance with law for the entry and exit of the Worker to and from the United States without any cost to the Worker.

23. *Contracting of families not permitted.*—In no case will the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Employment Service provide for the contracting of workers who are accompanied by their families.

24. *Gambling and intoxicants prohibited at work centers.*—The Employer will do everything possible to keep professional gamblers and vendors of intoxicating liquors away from the work centers.

This agreement has been entered into and signed in the city of _____, State of _____, on the _____ day of _____, of the year 194____,

(Signature of worker)

(Signature of employer or his representative)

U. S. Immigration Form I-100

No. _____, has been issued to this worker.

[SEAL]

Mr. GATHINGS. Do you have any information as to why the State of Arkansas was unable to obtain any assistance through the Mexican recruitment program of labor for the cotton fields of Arkansas?

Mr. GOODWIN. We have been unable, sir, to get an official explanation of that.

I can tell you what happened. We received the order from two large employers in Arkansas.

Mississippi also was involved.

We approved them and forwarded them to Mexico and cleared the employers in Mexico for the recruitment of those workers. The orders were down in Mexico about 10 days before the employers arrived to do their recruitment.

The first that we heard of any question about it was when the employers got down there and were told that they would not be permitted to recruit. Unofficially we were given to understand that the reason was because of discriminatory practices on the part of the employers.

We asked for an official explanation of it, and it has not been given.

We immediately took steps in those cases to transfer those orders to the British West Indies, where we understand they would be filled.

Mr. GATHINGS. Do you know what type of discriminatory practices these employers have been effectuating?

Mr. GOODWIN. No; as far as we knew there had been no discriminatory practices.

Mr. GATHINGS. You approved the requests?

Mr. GOODWIN. We approved the orders and we sent them down.

Mr. GATHINGS. You do not know whether or not the Governor's activities with regard to the program of the President of the United States had anything to do with it?

Mr. GOODWIN. No; we do not know.

Mr. GATHINGS. The Governor took an active part in opposition to the civil-rights program.

Mr. GOODWIN. As I indicated earlier, sir, we tried to get an explanation from the Mexican Government and we have been unable to

get it so we did the only thing we could do. We tried to fill the order from another source.

Mr. GATHINGS. I would like to know actual discrimination existed.

Mr. GOODWIN. So would we.

I might point out, sir, that we have had that kind of problem before. At various times other States have been put on the black list by the Mexican Government. We have never been able to get a satisfactory explanation in those cases. For a while, Texas was on and for a while California was on. Last year, I believe for a while California was on. We have had that type of trouble before.

Mr. POAGE. You said for a while Texas was on. Is not Texas still on?

Mr. GOODWIN. I believe that is right, sir.

Mr. POAGE. There never has been any contract labor brought in by the United States Employment Service to Texas from Mexico since this thing started.

Mr. GOODWIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much, Mr. Goodwin, for your appearance.

The next witness will be Fred Bailey, representing the National Grange.

STATEMENT OF FRED BAILEY, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appear on behalf of the National Grange and as a member of the Farm Labor Advisory Committee set up through the United States Employment Service to advise and consult with them on the administration of the farm-labor program. That is a committee picked out of about 200 of the large committees. It is sort of a steering committee.

We met here about a month ago, this group—the steering committee composed of farm employers, some of the field representatives of the United States Employment Service, and farm organizations.

This measure was suggested at that meeting by the employer-farm organization groups, not by the Department of Labor, because of the difficulty we were having at that time in Mexico. We suggested it, and the Department of Labor through the United States Employment Service said at that time that they believed that this would help solve the problem we were having in Mexico.

I will not go into that, because I think other witnesses already have.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Bailey a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Andresen.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Bailey, we really have not had a very strong statement, if it can be made, on the need for this foreign labor. I wish you would tell the committee just how urgent the need is to get this labor into the United States.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Andresen, I believe the need is fairly spotted at this time. The spring work has gone along without any serious difficulty over a large part of the country. In some areas, particularly in California, in the citrus areas, there have been some heavy losses,

running into many thousands of dollars a day, because of the feeling that they could not get workers across the border to handle it. We anticipate that an increasingly tight labor situation due to the defense program and due to the very heavy industrial employment is going to put a pinch on us when we get into the harvest season.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In which fields; in the canning fields?

Mr. BAILEY. Some of it in the canning fields, some in the sugar fields, some in the cotton, fruits, vegetables, and generally in that peak seasonal farm-employment time. It requires a good deal of labor.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you find a willingness on the part of people who are already in this country and particularly American citizens to go out and do this type of labor?

Mr. BAILEY. Not when they can get other employment, as a rule. I am sure that every employer that I know of would much prefer to use American labor, because it is equally or more efficient, and it costs them less money, because they would not be involved in the transportation expense. I believe that our domestic labor is being utilized as fully as possible. Under the rules followed by USES there must be certified that there is no domestic labor available, willing and able to do the job. Only after that can we bring these foreign workers into any area.

I think your labor groups and others have been and will continue to watch to see that that is followed and that American workers are not forced out of jobs to replace with foreign workers in those jobs.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I take it from your statement, from here on you regard the labor situation in the sugar-beet areas and the fruit areas, and in the canning-crop areas to be so serious that it will be an emergency?

Mr. BAILEY. The term "emergency" is hard to define. I believe there will be serious difficulty in obtaining labor in a number of those fields.

Cotton picking is another one.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We have lived on a lot of emergencies here for a good many years and I wonder if you could evaluate the seriousness of this situation so that it could be declared an emergency?

Mr. BAILEY. I would have to have a definition of the term "emergency." I am afraid, Mr. Andresen, I would not say this is an emergency. I think there is a rather serious situation developing in that field.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is just suggested that perhaps the emergency is not as great as some of the other emergencies we have had.

Mr. BAILEY. I don't know about that. To those who need and can't get farm labor to harvest their crops it is an emergency.

Mr. JOHNSON. There are a lot of those; aren't there?

Mr. BAILEY. Oh, yes. This does not provide any radical departure from present procedure and system in handling foreign labor. As you all know, the committee and Congress have shifted the problem of recruiting labor and transporting it and so forth from the Department of Agriculture. In the case of domestic workers it is being handled in this country entirely through the USES and private employers on foreign workers. Congress decided that in the employment of foreign workers the employers should bear the full expense of doing so if they needed it.

This bill carries that out with one exception and that exception is on page 2, line 4 through 7, in which it says:

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the administration of the program authorized by this section as the Congress may deem necessary.

I would not object if that section were deleted because I believe that that is a part of the expense which the private employers agreed to undertake and I believe that can be added to the amount which the employers are assessed to cover that additional employment and not take on additional Government employees.

I believe the Department and the USES can speak for themselves on this but my own impression is that that is not an emergency feature of the bill, that we can operate without putting that in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what you would do would be to lift that authorization for administration and include it in the fund in section 2.

Mr. BAILEY. Include it in section 2 so the assessment to the employer would be enough to cover both the transportation and the additional administrative expense necessary in handling this.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be some additional administrative expense.

Mr. BAILEY. Yes. Whether it could be absorbed in their present budget or not I do not know. I am rather doubtful of that. But it certainly could be absorbed by an additional cost of maybe 5 or 10 cents a day to the employer for the worker.

I make that suggestion for this reason: I believe it would be less objectionable to some Members of Congress if there was no additional cost to the Government involved.

On section 2, I also suggest, as Mr. Gwynne did, in line 19, that the words "to such extent and" be deleted so it will make perfectly clear that the intent of this bill is that the employer shall reimburse that fund in full.

With those two changes I believe that this bill would be of considerable assistance in obtaining, routing, and handling of foreign workers.

There is a good deal of confusion now in Mexico in obtaining these workers. There is going to be additional confusion, I believe, under the present program, when some of the employers have completed the term during which they need these workers and have to pass them on to somebody else. There is nobody now to route them. You simply have to go to somebody and say, "Will you take these workers for a week?"

Well, the last man who takes them under the present system is not only going to have to pay their wages but their transportation back home.

There is going to be a good deal of reluctance on the part of some people to take those workers along toward the end of the season.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. As I understand you, you think it would be all right to change the bill in such a way that the Government would be reimbursed in full for all expenditures including the administrative expense?

Mr. BAILEY. That is right.

Mr. GROSS. I might ask, how would you have the employers do that?

These fellows will come in a group to a large peach grower to pick peaches; maybe 50 of them; then he will farm them out to a small fellow who will take 2 or 3 for a day or two.

How do you plan to allocate that cost of transportation to those fellows unless you have an extra charge per head per day to make it up?

Mr. BAILEY. I believe that would be the system, Mr. Gross, that would have to be followed, because the Government would have to estimate the number of days each worker would be in this country.

Mr. GROSS. That is the way they do. They farm them out.

Mr. BAILEY. And you would have to prorate that cost among the employers on the basis of the number of days they used the worker. It might be 25 cents a day or it might be as high as 50 cents a day. I don't know. That is something that would have to be worked out.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

I think it was brought out in testimony, the suggested fee was 50 cents a day.

Mr. BAILEY. That has been a suggested figure. I have not seen the figures to confirm that at all. That seems to me to be a reasonable assumption.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have anything further, Mr. Bailey?

Mr. BAILEY. No, Mr. Chairman, unless you have questions.

Mr. POAGE. If these people are willing to pay all the expenses of this thing, it looks to me like a good thing.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to call Mr. Shields, of the United States Beet Sugar Association.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SHIELDS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL, UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR ASSO- CIATION

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would like to endorse H. R. 6819 as well as the suggestions which Mr. Bailey has made. Whether or not it will be wholly practical fully to require that the administrative expenses be reimbursed is a practical matter which USES people can probably testify on better than anyone else, but in principle I favor both changes, namely, that the expense of transporting and carrying out this whole program should be on the shoulders of the employers.

As we see it in the sugar-beet industry, it is desirable to have this legislation. As the Congressman from Colorado has said, this year in Colorado in some beet areas none of this foreign labor has been required. However, in other areas it has been required and it has been very difficult to procure under the present program. How much will be needed this fall depends on what happens between now and then but it does seem to us that as a safety valve and as an assurance that the crops that are planted will be harvested, that this bill should be enacted.

Mr. HILL. I would like to ask Mr. Shields a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hill.

Mr. HILL. There is no shortage at the present time in Colorado for sugar-beet workers; is there?

Mr. SHIELDS. That is correct. They had a very dry spring. Around Decoration Day they got a rain and I think crop prospects are better

but labor for that area so far has come from other domestic areas rather than Mexico.

In other sugar-beet areas, in Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, there has been a desperate need for labor and foreign labor has been secured and is being used.

Mr. GROSS. How many will we need during the summer?

Mr. SHIELDS. I do not know. There were originally requests for about 4,000, I think, for sugar beets, for this spring's work but a number of those requests were canceled.

Mr. GROSS. I have reference to the peak.

Will somebody answer that?

Mr. SHIELDS. Sixty thousand is what this program envisions.

Mr. GROSS. At the peak?

Mr. SHIELDS. Yes; it is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Granger.

Mr. GRANGER. How are you going to recruit these people and keep them on a stand-by basis, until you determine whether or not you need them? Can you go down there in a few days and bring them up?

Mr. SHIELDS. How a program under this bill will be worked out has not been thoroughly thought out but I take it that the USES program would follow these lines: First, the USES would certify as to the necessity for labor and the inability to get local labor. Then, second, USES would not bring in foreign workers unless there was enough work for them to do to assure enough money collected from employers fully to cover the expense of the Government in bringing these workers in.

That is one of the problems now.

If a man needs laborers for only 2 weeks now he cannot afford himself to bear the full cost of bringing them in and there is no Government authority to help spread the cost of bringing them in to someone else who can also use them for a month until the first farmer needs them later for 2 or 3 weeks more. By banding together in associations, producers will be able under this bill to give assurances to USES that they will need this labor for a sufficiently long time to cover the expenses of bringing the labor in.

Mr. GRANGER. When they are here they would have to pay for them.

Mr. SHIELDS. Oh, yes. The agreement with Mexico has in it a 75-percent work guaranty for the days the worker is here. Other expenses must also be paid for the days the worker is not working.

Mr. HILL. If I may ask a question of Mr. Shields. If a farmer makes a request from the USES for 5 to 10 beet workers and then he gets them in on his farm and puts them up in his buildings and then comes a rainy spell and it lasts for about 5 or 10 days, there is considerable trouble as to who should pay and what during that period.

Mr. SHIELDS. That is the second of two difficulties with the present program. The first is the difficulty inherent in individual employers negotiating with Mexico and the second is the practical impossibility of splitting expenses between employers so that they all share pro rata the expenses which one farmer alone cannot afford although he needs the labor very badly for a short time.

Mr. HILL. Just because he gets them before a wet spell begins there is no reason he should have to be saddled with all that expense.

Mr. SHIELDS. That is one of the problems we have. This sharing of over-all expenses will help that problem.

Mr. HILL. Are you willing for the Secretary of Labor to have those five lines the way they are in the bill on page 2?

Mr. SHIELDS. Which ones?

Mr. HILL. The last five lines on page 2.

Mr. SHIELDS. No; I think that the full cost of the program should be borne by the employers.

However, I raise one practical problem of whether Mr. Goodwin can go out and hire people as soon as this bill has passed to start work on the program the bill authorizes when he has no money paid in yet from employers. However, in all our discussions it was always intended that the cost of this program, certainly of everything but administrative expenses, should be borne by the employers.

Mr. HILL. Do you know what they could do under those five lines? They could make every farmer pay the union dues of every man that he has employed on his farm for the year, because it says, "to such extent and in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation or otherwise prescribe."

The Secretary of Labor could say to the farmer, "You will pay all the union dues for these boys."

Mr. SHIELDS. I would not think that would be germane to this sort of a program.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Is it not the understanding that these people who have come in from Mexico and the Bahamas have to join up with the CIO before they can go to work?

Mr. HILL. I have heard that it was but I do not know.

Mr. SHIELDS. No, sir; it is not.

Mr. ANDRESEN. They do not have to join the union?

Mr. SHIELDS. No, sir. It is like the old program during the war. There is to be no activity in that connection one way or the other.

Mr. HILL. What about the cooperation of the USES?

Take our own State, for instance?

Now, the USES goes out and determines the number of beet workers we need or assists the counties through their organizations.

Then you turn around here and put it directly under the Secretary of Labor and Congress just got through putting the USES under the Farm Security Administration.

Now, what are we doing here?

Mr. SHIELDS. Well, I take it that this bill would be subject to amendment to make it conform to that law. But I do not believe that appropriation bill has become law yet, has it?

Mr. HILL. And the truth is that many farmers in our territory are suspicious that anything that comes from the Secretary of Labor is also working with the labor unions to the detriment of the farmer.

Mr. SHIELDS. Perhaps this bill should speak only of the Director of the Employment Service and then the authority in the bill would go wherever he went. I might say I think all employers were very skeptical when USES took this program back and preferred to have it remain in Agriculture but on the experience to date I think the USES people have done a very good job and I have heard no criticisms.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this committee takes the responsibility for not keeping it in Agriculture.

Mr. SHIELDS. That is correct, yes, sir.

Mr. HILL. I still would like to know, should we leave those last five lines in the bill or take them out?

Mr. SHIELDS. Well, you would have to leave them in, sir, because that is the sentence that requires employers to reimburse. If that was not in the bill they would not be so required.

I take it you are referring to this wording, "in such manner and under such terms." I think the reason that phrase was put in was to assure a flexible authority, for we have talked about a scheme whereby employers would pay 50 or 75 cents a day for each worker but there has also been some talk about employers just paying transportation costs over a minimum amount. There have been two or three different plans discussed and I think the idea in the broad language here was to give the interested people a chance to sit down with USES and evolve a workable plan.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we thank you, Mr. Shields.

Mr. Erb is here. Are there any questions anyone would like to ask Mr. Erb about the practical operations of the plan?

STATEMENT OF WALTER ERB, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, IN CHARGE OF FARM PROGRAM

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask one question, Mr. Erb.

How many of these foreign laborers are in the United States at the present time?

Mr. ERB. At the present time, Mr. Chairman, there are 3,200 British West Indians, part of which were recontracted and are carry-overs from last year.

We have approximately 9,000 Mexican nationals that were recontracted as carry-overs from 1947.

We have brought in from Mexico, up until yesterday, 4,500, I think. I am not quite sure about that figure being exactly right. It is approximately 4,500.

Each day we are bringing in some and it is pretty hard to keep track of the exact number.

The CHAIRMAN. You are moving those people around over the country to meet the labor demand as it exists in the various areas?

Mr. ERB. They are going to specific employers under individual work agreements.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you apportion the costs as between employers?

Mr. ERB. The employers are paying all those costs themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing goes through your hands, then.

Do you work out any formula for them or is that entirely outside your jurisdiction?

Mr. ERB. Well, it varies. Some of the employers have had us assist them in trying to work out prorate of cost between their individual contract and the people that they are providing the workers to.

Others are working it out themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. All you are doing is simply putting the employers in touch with the workers and the workers in touch with the employers?

Mr. ERB. At the contracting center; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions of Mr. Erb?

Mr. GATHINGS. I would like to ask whether or not there is a greater demand in the cotton area for labor this year than last year?

Mr. ERB. Yes, sir; there has been. There was a considerable increase in acreage in most areas on cotton and there has been quite an increased demand for labor.

Mr. GATHINGS. Do you have the figures on Arkansas?

Mr. ERB. I do not have the exact figures on Arkansas but we ran a deficit in Arkansas of 7,500 men for the hoeing and chopping. We have made it up.

Mr. GATHINGS. There was a deficit this year of 7,500.

Mr. ERB. That is right. We have made it up by squeezing out a few here and a few there.

In Arkansas, we had certified for 3,100 foreign workers to help meet that deficit when we ran into the difficulty of the Mexican Government refusing to allow contracts, we had to improvise.

First we went to the British West Indies. They said they could make available 3,000 workers.

By the time we had that worked out our improvisations had squeaked us by and part of it was due to the fact that the weather dried off.

Mr. GATHINGS. I appreciate the efforts of your department in making available this labor, to help out in Arkansas.

Mr. ERB. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Thereupon at 11:20 a. m., the committee adjourned until Saturday, June 12, 1948, at 10 a. m.)

19. DISASTER RELIEF. H. R. 6891, by Rep. Goff, Idaho, to authorize FWA to coordinate emergency activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas and to provide emergency aid, including aid for repair, restoration, etc., of public facilities in such areas; to Public Works Committee (p. 8100).
20. RODENT CONTROL; FOOD CONSERVATION. H. J. Res. 424, by Rep. Burke, Ohio, to promote planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of rodent control; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (p. 8100).
21. FORESTRY. H. R. 6893, by Rep. Riley, S. C., to amend Sec. 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8100).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 11

22. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., criticizing various phases of the present farm program and including a BAE statement on the values of several farm crops in 1947 (pp. A3927-8).
23. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Trimble, Ark., inserted statements by farmers recommending enactment of soil-conservation legislation (pp. A3939-30).
24. TARIFF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., "Does a duty of 1 cent per pound on hogs, 3 cents per pound on lard, and 25 cents per bushel on corn make economic sense to you?" (p. A3932).
25. FORESTS. Rep. Trimble, Ark., inserted an article by C. F. Byrns favoring additional funds for timber-sales work of the Forest Service (p. A3934).
26. ELECTRIFICATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Blatnik, Minn., inserted President Truman's June 10 speech on these subjects (pp. A3934-6).
27. ACP PAYMENTS. Rep. Trimble, Ark., inserted a farmer's statement favoring additional appropriations for this program (p. A3937).
28. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., "Why does not the Department of Agriculture follow the provisions of the Steagall amendment?" (pp. A3938-9).
29. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Myers, Pa., inserted a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial, "Reciprocal Trade Sabotage" (p. A3942).
30. HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Shafer, Mich., criticizing S. 866, the T-E-W housing bill (pp. A3943-4).
31. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lane, Mass., favoring water-pollution control (pp. A3959-60).

HOUSE - June 12

32. PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6248, to provide for price support until June 30, 1950 (pp. 8164-95). In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Hope providing that hogs, chickens, and eggs, as well as milk and its products; shall be supported at 90% of parity, and that potatoes harvested in 1948 shall be supported at 90% of parity, notwithstanding that they may not be marketed until after Jan. 1, 1949 (pp. 8165-75).
Rejected the following amendments: By Rep. Dirksen, to strike out the provisions for peanut supports; by a 43-140 vote (pp. 8176-87). By Rep. Hand, N. J., to provide supports for vegetables and fruits (pp. 8188-90). By Rep. Gearhart, Calif., to provide supports for citrus and dried fruits and raisins, by a 53-66 vote (pp. 8191-3).
An amendment by Rep. Sasser, Md., to change the parity period for Md. tobacco, was ruled out of order (p. 8193).
Rejected, 33-163, a motion by Rep. Dirksen to recommit the bill (p. 8195).
33. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5524 (pp. 8196-204).
34. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6430 (pp. 8204-5).
35. DISPLACED PERSONS. House conferees were appointed on S. 2242, the displaced-persons bill (p. 8207). Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 2126-8).
36. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Received from the Tariff Commission parts IV and V of its report on the trade-agreements program (p. 8210).
37. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5715, to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act to employees who were involuntarily separated during the period from July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1947, after having served 25 years but before reaching age 55 (H. Rept. 2328)(p. 8210).
38. FEDERAL PAY RAISE. Rep. Kilday, Tex., spoke in favor of this (p. 8163).
39. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. The Education and Labor Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H. R. 1760, which would put Alaska and Hawaii on the same basis as the States in apportionment of school-lunch funds (p. D643).
40. ANIMAL IMPORTS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, S. 1447, requiring humane treatment of imported wild animals and birds (p. D643).
41. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 14 (p. 8210).

SENATE - June 12

42. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported S. 2767, to provide for a revolving fund of \$2,500,000 for assistance by the Labor Department in the recruitment from the Western Hemisphere and Puerto Rico of workers for temporary agricultural employment in the U.S. (p. 8114).
43. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendments H.R. 6419, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (pp. 8115-9). The bill was ordered printed with the

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6448) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain land in Tennessee to the city of Johnson City, Tenn., was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS ON CERTAIN PROJECTS DURING THEIR CONSTRUCTION STATUS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6028) to authorize appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for payments to school districts on certain projects during their construction status.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, this bill is identical with Calendar 1534, Senate bill 2638, to which an objection was made, and I may state that the Senator who made the objection is perfectly willing that this bill shall be considered. I offer as an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute Senate bill 2638 as amended by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior, giving due consideration to the temporary nature of the requirements therefor, is authorized to make such provision as he deems to be necessary and in the public interest for the education of dependents of persons employed on the actual construction of projects or features of projects, by the Bureau of Reclamation, in any cases in which he finds that by reason of such construction activity, an undue burden is, or will be cast upon the facilities of the public-school districts serving the areas in which construction is being undertaken, and to pay for the same from any funds available for the construction of said projects: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into cooperative arrangements with local school districts wherein such features are situated to contribute toward covering the cost of furnishing the educational services required for such dependents, or for the operation by those school districts of Government facilities, or for the expansion of local school facilities. Such cost incurred hereunder shall be charged to the project concerned and shall be repayable in the same manner and to the same extent as are its other costs of construction.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall furnish to the Congress each year, on or before the 3d day of January, a report on all activities undertaken during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of this act, together with such recommendations with respect to problems relating to it as he shall think appropriate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2638 is indefinitely postponed.

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT TO CERTAIN MOTHERS OF VETERANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5508) to amend the Veterans

Preference Act of 1944 to extend the benefits of such act to certain mothers of veterans, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with an amendment, on page 1, in line 9, after the word "or", to strike out "legally."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS

The bill (H. R. 5272) relating to the compensation of certain railway postal clerks was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXEMPTION OF AIR CARRIERS FROM CERTAIN STATUTORY PROVISIONS

The bill (S. 2460) to exempt air carriers from statutory provisions requiring payments for compensation for customs employees' overtime services, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey whether this bill is in line with the change in the law relating to overtime compensation, or whether it merely relieves the carriers completely without changing the law.

Mr. HAWKES. It does not change the law covering the employees at all. It merely transfers the costs of overtime pay from the air lines to the Government, thereby bringing it into line with all other forms of international traffic excepting steamship lines. It does not affect the overtime pay law in any way.

Mr. BALL. In my opinion, the overtime pay law should be amended.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAWKES. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota, at the moment.

Mr. BALL. Do I correctly understand that it applies the same privileges to air carriers that are accorded to other carriers?

Mr. HAWKES. That is exactly correct, except that steamship lines are not affected. These air lines are required to maintain Sunday and holiday schedules whereas the steamship companies can control their schedules.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I am constrained to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN VETERANS IN ACQUIRING SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4244) to authorize assistance to certain veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of the nature of their service-connected disabilities.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, this bill was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY]. He is very vitally interested in the proposed legislation. It deals with a class of veterans who are referred to as

paraplegics. They are men who have been ruined for life. I say that advisedly. They are paralyzed from the waist down. Their sex powers are incapacitated forever. They live in wheel chairs the greater part of the day. They are pathetic cases, and I think beyond question they have a first claim upon the interest and support of the Congress.

What this bill proposes to do is not only to supply them with the means of getting about, with wheel chairs, but to assist them in obtaining homes in which they can live in comfort, even as you and I. These homes have certain equipment, such as ramps instead of stairways. They have appliances in the bathroom by means of which these men can move themselves in and out of the bathtub.

The bill has the unanimous support of the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is a component part of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill. That bill, after many vicissitudes, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It is not assured that the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill will yet become law. We hope and pray it will. We shall do all we can in this branch of the Congress with reference to it, but, pending the uncertainty with regard to the passage of the bill by the House, these men came before the committee in their wheel chairs, not only once, but three times, talked with the committee about the matter, and asked us, in our judgment and wisdom, to give them a separate piece of legislation and to pass this bill, so that if and when the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill shall become law, this bill can be stricken because of being a duplicate piece of legislation. These men are up against a situation which you and I have never dreamed of, and we should provide adequate housing for them.

The bill has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency not only once, but twice. I will gladly defer to the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], who will support what I am saying in his own right.

Mr. CAIN. I should like to say a word, Mr. President, in support of what has been so properly and ably advanced by the chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee [Mr. TOBEY].

A paraplegic section was included in the housing bill recently passed by the Senate as the result of an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate and adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1946

The bill (S. 1969) to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, in connection with the training of Filipinos as provided for in title III, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of section 305 (b) of the Philippine

Rehabilitation Act of 1946 is amended to read as follows: "The Public Health Service may set up demonstrations and establish training centers in the Philippines; may establish and maintain in the Philippines a school or schools for the purpose of providing practical instruction in public health; and may, at any time prior to July 1, 1950, provide not to exceed 1 year of training in public health methods and administration, through study at appropriate schools or colleges in the United States and supplementary field work and observation of public health work, to not more than 90 Filipinos, to be designated by the President of the Philippines subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), and not to exceed 5 months of training in such methods and administration, through field work and observation of public health work, to not more than 10 additional Filipinos to be so designated."

SEC. 2. Section 311 of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 is amended by adding thereto a subsection numbered (f) and reading as follows:

"(f) Any Filipino who has commenced training or instruction prior to June 30, 1950, as provided in this act, shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, be entitled, insofar as facilities are available, to receive the full course of training or instruction as prescribed by the head of the bureau or agency concerned, and funds appropriated under the authority of this act shall be available for such training or instruction. The number of trainees to be trained each year, as prescribed by the several sections of this act, refers to the number of trainees who may be designated each year by the President of the Philippines and not to the total number of trainees receiving training or instruction in any one year."

OPERATION OF GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

The bill (S. 2341) to authorize an increase in the annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory was considered, order to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory," approved May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), is amended by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$150,000."

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The bill (H. R. 4114) to amend the Public Health Service Act to permit certain expenditures, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VOLUNTARY ADMISSION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL PATIENTS AT ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The bill (H. R. 6289) to provide for the voluntary admission of mental patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT RELATING TO STANDARDS OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION FOR HOSPITALS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6339) to amend the provisions of title VI of the Public Health Service Act relating to standards of maintenance and operation for hospitals receiving aid under that title.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to amend the hospital survey and construction provisions of the Public Health Service Act, title VI, so as to restore to eligibility to participate in Federal grants for hospital construction under those provisions, a State which has ceased to be eligible for such grants because of its failure to enact, prior to July 1, 1948, legislation requiring compliance with standards of maintenance and operation by hospitals receiving such grants. Under present law, States which have not enacted such legislation by July 1, 1948, are permanently barred from thereafter participating in the benefits of the hospital-construction program. The bill would restore such a State to eligibility upon enactment of such legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2782) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to say that this bill is to amend the Railroad Retirement Act. It has been agreed upon between the heads of the railroads and the heads of the various railroad labor unions. It incorporates some of the provisions desired by the railroads. It contains provisions for increased pensions for the railroad men. It has the unanimous approval of all the railroad labor people, as well as of the railroads themselves. A similar bill passed the House unanimously a few days ago. I suggest that the Senate consider House bill 6766.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6766) to amend the railroad retirement Act of 1937 was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2782 is indefinitely postponed.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES

The bill (H. R. 5820) to aid in the development of improved prosthetic appliances, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERNSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The bill (S. 2793) to authorize the establishment of internships in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This is the same as Calendar No. 1630. Without objection, the House bill 6234 will be substituted for the Senate bill and will be now considered.

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6234) to authorize the establish-

ment of internships in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2793 is indefinitely postponed.

ASSISTANCE IN THE RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2767) to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment, on page 2, line 5, after the word "recruitment," to insert "not later than June 30, 1949", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a farm placement service under the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate, and provide for the transportation of such workers from such places of recruitment to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the places of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the administration of the program authorized by this section as the Congress may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be used only for the payment of expenses for transportation, lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the place of origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reimburse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RATES OF PAY AT FIELD INSTALLATIONS, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2794) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to prescribe the rates of pay for certain positions at field installations which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, to strike out the period and insert a colon and the words "Provided, That in no case shall the range of rates prescribed for the position be lower than the range of rates prescribed for the same position by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284), as amended (38 U. S. C. 693), is

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2767

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary
4 of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a
5 farm placement service under the Act of June 6, 1933 (48
6 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign
7 workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in
8 Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the
9 continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate,

1 and provide for the transportation of such workers from such
2 places of recruitment to and between places of employment
3 within the continental United States and return to the places
4 of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. There is
5 hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the
6 administration of the program authorized by this section
7 as the Congress may deem necessary.

8 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal
10 year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be
11 used only for the payment of expenses for transportation,
12 lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary
13 migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign coun-
14 tries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from
15 Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within
16 the continental United States and return to the place of
17 origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the
18 employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reim-
19 burse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under
20 such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may
21 by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

Passed the Senate June 12 (legislative day, June 1),
1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 2767

AN ACT

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

JUNE 14, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

JUNE 16, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2767]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2767) to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike out the sentence beginning on line 4 and ending on line 7.

Page 2, line 17, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "and for the payment of the costs of administering the program."

Page 2, line 19, after the word "fund", strike out the following: "to such extent and in such manner and".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is (1) to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to farmers in the recruitment and distribution of foreign farm labor necessary for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitments; and (2) to establish a working capital fund out of which costs of transportation, subsistence, and administration may be advanced by the Government upon the condition that the fund be reimbursed by employers using the imported labor.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The effect of the amendments made by the committee is to require that all costs of this program, including the cost of administration, shall be paid for by the employers who use the labor.

Under the terms of the bill as amended, there will be no cost whatever to the Government. Costs of transportation, subsistence, and administration may be advanced out of the working capital fund authorized in the bill, but the Secretary of Labor is required to obtain reimbursement for all such expenditures from those who utilize the labor.

SENATE REPORT

The need for the legislation and the details of the bill are fully explained in the report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (S. Rept. No. 1576), which follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

The farm placement functions of the United States Employment Service were in 1943 temporarily transferred to the Department of Agriculture by administrative action of the War Manpower Commission. From May 1943 through December 31, 1947, the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to legislative authorization, operated an emergency farm labor supply program under which the Department, in accordance with agreements negotiated with the Governments of Mexico, Barbados, Honduras, and Jamaica, contracted directly with the nationals of these countries for their temporary employment in agricultural pursuits within the continental limits of the United States. The cost of transportation, subsistence, lodgings, maintenance of labor camps, health and medical care, and burial expenses were borne by the Federal Government. On April 28, 1947, Public Law 40 was enacted which terminated the emergency farm labor supply program administered by the Department of Agriculture and returned to the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, the farm placement functions provided for in the Wagner-Peyser Act.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING AVAILABILITY OF DOMESTIC FARM LABOR SUPPLY

At the time that Public Law 40 was enacted, it appeared that it would be possible to meet the foreseeable farm-labor requirements from domestic labor resources. Subsequent labor-market developments presaged a stringent labor market for the crop season which is immediately upon us. Through the Department of State negotiations were undertaken with the Mexican Government looking toward the execution of an international agreement under which farm labor could be imported from Mexico when and if labor-market conditions in this country necessitated supplementing our domestic labor supply with such foreign labor.

An agreement was executed with the Mexican Government under which no financial obligation in connection with the recruitment and importation of foreign labor was assumed by the United States Government. All such labor is to be recruited under a uniform individual work agreement between the worker and the employer. Mexican workers are to be admitted only pursuant to certifications by the United States Employment Service to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the unavailability of domestic labor and pursuant to a permit issued to the employer by the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorizing the importation of such workers.

In addition to the fact that the farmers have been requested to increase their acreage of certain crops, labor market conditions are becoming more and more acute. With employment in this country now at an all-time high and the seasonal upswing in the construction industry coming concurrently with the demands for farm labor, with the increase in aircraft production, and with a considerably expanded national defense program, the limited supply of domestic labor for agricultural employment in certain areas has already necessitated action to secure required workers from other sources. The Congress, in addition, has under consideration legislation such as universal military training, and selective service

which, if enacted, will create further demands upon our available labor force. It has thus become apparent that if the peak demands for farm labor to harvest the crops this fall are to be met, it will be necessary to step up substantially recruitment of farm labor from other than domestic sources.

FACTORS REQUIRING ENACTMENT OF S. 2767

When recruitment in Mexico was undertaken, considerable difficulty developed at the recruitment points for the following reasons:

(1) The inadequacy of the rail facilities to transport the Mexican workers recruited.

(2) Competition for workers among employers at the points of recruitment. At the same time, the supply of workers has been limited by delays in medical examinations conducted by the Mexican Government.

(3) Competition among employers to obtain railroad facilities.

(4) No central agency through which the activities of all the employers could be coordinated at the points of recruitment.

As a result, the recruitment efforts of the employers for the importation of foreign workers have become seriously disorganized and impeded. The necessity for a single coordinating agency has become manifest and a representative committee of growers who have found it necessary to obtain some farm workers from Mexico and other foreign countries have petitioned the Congress to enact legislation which would authorize the United States Employment Service to recruit workers within the Western Hemisphere for temporary agricultural employment in the continental United States.

ANALYSIS, BY SECTIONS, OF S. 2767

RECRUITMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

Section 1 of S. 2767 authorizes the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers from Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the United States and to direct, supervise, and coordinate and provide for the transportation of such workers from such place of recruitment to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to place of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. This section is not designed to inaugurate a new program for the importation of foreign workers but merely to coordinate the existing program and to minimize the number of workers imported and the cost to employers by arranging for the more effective utilization of such imported labor by their transfer by the employers and arranging for the sharing of transportation costs among the employers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Section 2 of S. 2767 authorizes the establishment of a working capital fund from which the Government would advance the cost of transportation and subsistence in cases where it would be impracticable to require the employer to make prepayment to the Government for such costs. Whenever an advance from the working capital fund is made under such circumstances, the Secretary of Labor is required to obtain reimbursement therefor from the employers utilizing the foreign workers for which such costs were advanced.



80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

Union Calendar No. 1180

S. 2767

[Report No. 2379]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 16, 1948

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary
4 of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a
5 farm placement service under the Act of June 6, 1933 (48
6 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign
7 workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in
8 Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the
9 continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate,

1 and provide for the transportation of such workers from such
2 places of recruitment to and between places of employment
3 within the continental United States and return to the places
4 of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. There is
5 hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the
6 administration of the program authorized by this section
7 as the Congress may deem necessary.

8 SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal
10 year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be
11 used only for the payment of expenses for transportation,
12 lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary
13 migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign coun-
14 tries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from
15 Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within
16 the continental United States and return to the place of
17 origin, *and for the payment of the costs of administering the*
18 *program.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the
19 employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reim-
20 burse such fund ~~to such extent and in such manner and under~~
21 such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may
22 by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

Passed the Senate June 12 (legislative day, June 1),
1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

JUNE 14, 1948

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 22, 1948
For actions of June 19 & 20, 1948
Cong. Record - June 21, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on: Foreign-aid appropriation bill; farm-program bill; second deficiency appropriation bill; CCC charter bill; and pay-raise bill. House passed farm-labor bill; Senate concurred in House amendments. Both Houses adjourned until Dec. 31 subject to recall by majority leadership. President approved Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1949.

SENATE

- FARM PROGRAM.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6248, the long-range farm program bill (pp. 9448, 9508-16). The conference report adopts the House version until Jan. 1, 1950, with an amendment regarding the base period for Md. tobacco; makes the Senate version of the price-support and parity-formula provisions effective Jan. 1, 1950; includes the Sec. 32 carryover provision and the strengthened Sec. 22 (import control) language; omits the Senate reorganization and declaration-of-policy provisions. This bill will now be sent to the President. (House vote on the bill was 147-70).
- C.C.C. CHARTER.** Both Houses agreed to the conference on S. 1322, to provide for a Federal charter for Commodity Credit Corporation (pp. 9422-4, 9483-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. The House Managers state that:
"In general, the conference substitute follows the language of the House amendment. The major differences between the conference substitute and the House amendment are indicated below.
"The Senate bill provided that Commodity Credit Corporation shall have the immunities of the United States from State statutes of limitations. The House amendment did not contain such a provision. Under the conference substitute a four year statute of limitations will apply to suits brought by or against the

corporation.

"Under the House amendment not more than two employees of the Corporation or any department or agency of the Federal Government could serve as directors of the Corporation. The conference substitute increases this number to three.

"The conference substitute contains a provision not in the House amendment authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint an interim Board consisting of five members, including the Secretary, who shall serve until October 1, 1948."

3. FARM LABOR. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2767, to provide for recruitment and distribution of farm labor by the USES, Federal Security Agency (pp. 9448, 9455). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill (the House vote was 318-62), H.R. 6801 (pp. 9412-4, 9466-73). This bill will now be sent to the President.

As finally passed the bill provides as follows:

Economic Cooperation Administration, \$4,000,000,000, for the first 15 months of the program, but with the provision "That the entire amount may be apportioned for obligation or may be obligated and expended, if the President, after recommendation by the Administrator, deems such action necessary to carry out the purposes of said Act, during the period ending April 2, 1949, the first year of the program.

Assistance to Trieste, \$20,000,000, on the same basis.

International Children's Emergency Fund, \$35,000,000 (House figure \$60,000,000; Senate figure, \$20,000,000), fiscal year 1949.

Assistance to Greece and Turkey, \$225,000,000 (House figure \$200,000,000; Senate figure \$250,000,000), fiscal years 1948 and 1949.

Assistance to China, \$400,000,000 (House figure; Senate figure \$460,000,000), first year of the program.

Government and relief in occupied areas, \$1,300,000,000 (House figure, \$1,250,000,000; Senate figure \$1,325,000,000), fiscal year 1949.

International Refugee Organization, \$70,710,228 (same as budget), fiscal year 1949.

The following language was agreed to under the general provisions:

"Sec. 202. No funds made available under the authority of this Act shall be used for the purchase in bulk of any commodities (other than commodities procured by or in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498), as amended), at prices higher than the market price prevailing in the United States at the time of the purchase adjusted for differences in the cost of transportation to destination, quality, and terms of payment: Provided, That no funds available under this Act shall be used for the purchase of wool other than from existing stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, unless or until such stocks are exhausted.

"Sec. 203. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to purchase farm machinery, including tractors, in the United States in an amount which will bring the total exports of such machinery and tractors during the period for which this appropriation is made, from the United States, by or for the benefit of the countries participating in the European recovery program, to more than \$75,000,000.

"Sec. 204. Whenever an export license for a commodity, the production or shipment of which to a nonparticipating country was contracted for in good faith prior to March 1, 1948, is denied or cannot be obtained under section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, the Administrator shall provide for the procurement of such commodity to transfer to a participating country in accordance with the requirements of such country, at not less than the contract price of such commodity to the producer or exporter, as the case

may be, including any cost incurred in converting the commodity to meet the requirements of the participating country.

"Sec. 205. Not less than 50 per centum of the United States export requirements of nitrogenous fertilizer materials or nitrogenous compounds (including anhydrous ammonia) for nonoccupied areas shall come from production of plants operated by or for the Department of the Army.

"In addition, the Department of the Army shall make available, for the commercial production of nitrogenous fertilizer materials for domestic use, ten per centum of the total anhydrous ammonia produced in the United States in plants operated by or for the Department of the Army, said anhydrous ammonia to be distributed as directed by the Department of Commerce, which shall give preference, in distributing said anhydrous ammonia, to producers of ammonium sulphate who were producing ammonium sulphate during the six months preceding the enactment of this Act or who shall have ceased to produce, or shall be faced with an imminent shutdown in the production of, ammonium sulphate for want of anhydrous ammonia, to the extent necessary to permit such producers to operate. The Department of the Army is hereby authorized to produce and sell, in addition to its production for occupied areas, such nitrogenous fertilizer materials or nitrogenous compounds (including anhydrous ammonia) required for United States exports to nonoccupied areas or for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer materials for domestic use and to credit the proceeds of such sales to the appropriation for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas to the extent of the cost of such production for such sales and any balance to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

5. VETERANS' HOUSING. Concurred in House amendments to S. 2790, to provide for a secondary market for GI loans (pp. 9439-41). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Agreed to conference report on H.R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (p. 9428). House also agreed to conference report on this bill (p. 9488). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. HOUSING. Agreed to as reported H.Con.Res. 197, to continue the Joint Committee on Housing (pp. 9431-2).
Sen. Morse, Ore., inserted a Portland (Ore.) Realty Board letter urging provisions for housing for Vanport (Ore.) evacuees (p. 9453).
8. FARM LANDS. Sen. Morse, Ore., inserted a USDA statement, "Flood Damage to Farms in Columbia Basin Estimated" (p. 9453).
9. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Began debate on S. 2756, to establish a Mine Incentive Payments Division in the Interior Department (pp. 9398, 9400, 9404-12, 9414-5, 9416-9, 9420-2, 9428-31, 9432-8, 9445-7, 9448-9).
10. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Morse, Ore., inserted RFC's letters on flood-relief legislation in the Northwest (pp. 9450-1).
11. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to H.Con.Res. 218, to provide for adjournment of both Houses until 12:00 noon, Fri., Dec. 31, 1948, subject to recall by the president pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and majority leaders of the House and Senate, jointly (pp. 9449-50, 9461).

HOUSE

12. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6935, and acted on the amendment in disagree-

ment (pp. 9473-9, 9419-20). This bill will now be sent to the President.

As finally passed the bill contains the following items in addition to USDA items which are shown on the table on p. 8: Disaster relief, \$500,000, for use by the President; Displaced Persons Commission, \$2,000,000; water-pollution control, Federal Works Agency, \$75,000; National industrial reserve, Federal Works Agency, \$5,000,000; Selective Service System, \$25,000,000; Columbia Basin flood repair, Interior, \$2,000,000; stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, Bureau of Federal Supply, \$300,000,000; various amounts for judgment and claims.

The House insisted on its objection to a Senate amendment providing \$35,000,000 for disaster relief, public facilities, by FWA, and the Senate receded from this amendment.

The provision regarding flour shipments under export control (Commerce Department) was amended to read as follows: "That no part of this appropriation may be used to enforce any regulation prohibiting the export of one-hundred-pound bags of flour as or in gift packages of any type or quantity."

Includes provision for the repeal of penalty mail provisions.

13. **FEDERAL PAY BILL; POSTAL RATES.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6916, to provide for increases and revisions in postage rates, to provide pay increases for Post Office employees, and to provide for a \$330 per year increase in the pay of other Federal employees. The bill also raises the \$10,000 salary limitation for classified employees to \$10,330 (pp. 9428, 9489-91). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 14. **COMMITTEES.** Agreed to H.Res. 699, electing Rep. Wilson, Ind., to the Appropriations Committee. (p. 9492).
 15. **COMMENDATIONS.** Several members spoke commending the work of retiring Reps. Dirksen, Ill., Flannagan, Va., and Johnson, Ill. (pp. 9492-3, 9493-5, 9502-3).
 16. **FARM LABOR.** Passed with amendments S. 2767, to provide assistance by USES in the recruitment and distribution of foreign farm labor for work in the U.S. (pp. 9516-7).
 17. **HOUSING.** Passed without amendment S. 2790, to amend the National Housing Act, so as to provide secondary markets for veterans' housing loans and for other purposes (pp. 9495-9500).
 18. **LIVESTOCK.** Rep. Reeves, Mo., criticized activities of certain organizations which, he claimed, are trying to "convince the ECA to export 100,000 draft animals and livestock as part of the recovery program" (p. 9486).
 19. **TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment S.J.Res. 219, continuing until March 1, 1949, the authority of the Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation service to, from, and within Alaska (pp. 9487-8). This measure will now be sent to the President.
 20. **LANDS.** The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6697, to authorize the sale and grant to Los Angeles, Calif., of certain interests in public lands (H.Rept. 2429) (p. 9520).
 21. **ADJOURNMENT.** Agreed to H.Con.Res. 218, providing for adjournment (p. 9520). See item 11.
- BILL INTRODUCED
22. **PERSONNEL.** S. 2896, by Sen. Sparkman, Ala. (for himself and others), to establish

tee's request that it take no action on the question of superpower and clear channels under the conditions set forth in your letter of February 27.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE COY,
Chairman.

JUNE 9, 1948.

Hon. WAYNE COY,
Chairman, Federal Communications
Commission, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today voted to favorably report the bill S. 1333, dealing with various amendments to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the committee voted to instruct me, as chairman, to advise you that the committee is hereby withdrawing its letter of February 27, 1948, addressed to you as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, in which was discussed the matter of superpower and clear channels.

Very sincerely yours,

WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
Chairman.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1948.

Hon. WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and
Foreign Commerce,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WHITE: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 8, 1948, informing me of the action of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in voting to withdraw its letter of February 27, 1948, addressed to me as Chairman of the Commission, concerning the matter of superpower and clear-channel broadcasting. I have informed my fellow Commissioners of the action of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE COY,
Chairman.

PERMISSION TO PRINT MATTER IN APPENDIX OF THE RECORD

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD following adjournment a speech which I delivered in the city of Washington some days ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY PREVIOUS REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a summary of major legislation enacted by previous Republican administrations, which appears in the Appendix.]

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW COM- MENCEMENT ADDRESS BY SENATOR GREEN

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at the annual commencement exercises of the Washington College of Law on June 10, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FEDERAL PRICE SUPPORT PRO- GRAM—ARTICLE BY H. E. BRYANT

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Word of Appreciation," published in the Maine Potato Growers News for June 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MUNDT BILL—TELEGRAM FROM ALFRED J. SCHWEPPE

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a telegram received by him from Alfred J. Schweppe, of Seattle, Wash., which appears in the Appendix.]

CLIFFORD J. DURR

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD biographical data relative to Clifford J. Durr, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, which appears in the Appendix.]

COL. HENRY BANKHEAD

[Mr. SPARKMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two articles regarding the retirement of Col. Henry Bankhead, one from the Windsor Star, of June 12, and one from the Evening Citizen, of Ottawa, Canada, of June 21, 1948, which appear in the Appendix.]

WHAT UNESCO CAN DO IN THESE TROU- BLED TIMES—LECTURE BY HOWARD E. WILSON

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a lecture on the subject What UNESCO Can Do in These Troubled Times, by Howard E. Wilson, at the conference of the American Federation of Teachers at Maywood, Ill., April 23, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL LITERACY EDUCATION—EDI- TORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD editorial comments on adult literacy in the United States, which appear in the Appendix.]

DISPLACED PERSONS

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter to Senator REVERCOMB, from Under Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett, with regard to displaced persons legislation; which appears in the Appendix.]

THEATER FOR WASHINGTON—EDITO- RIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Theater for Washington," from the Washington Post of June 19, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

AUTHORITY FOR APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES AND FOR SECRETARY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AFTER ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the President pro tempore be, and he is hereby, authorized to make appointments to commissions or committees authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

Ordered further, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives subsequent to the adjournment of the present session.

THE FARM LABOR BILL—AMENDMENTS

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am advised that the so-called farm-labor bill (S. 2767) has passed the House of Representatives, but it does not seem to have arrived here at the Senate.

The House amended the bill, I am told, in few places, by striking out the words

"The Secretary of Labor" and inserting the words "Director of Social Security," because of the transfer of the Employment Service last week.

I ask unanimous consent that when this measure does arrive, these amendments may be regarded as having been approved by the Senate. I think that can be done by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, it is so ordered.

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, even in this closing hour of the session, I am very hopeful that we may get to the next bill. If those who are responsible for the pending bill will consider laying it aside at this stage, I shall ask the Senator from Nevada whether he feels it proper to do that, so that we may take up Senate bill 2644, Calendar No. 1507, a defense measure which many of us feel to be of very considerable importance.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I inquire of the distinguished Senator from Nevada whether he will consent to let the Senator from Maine be recognized to request the consideration of a bill?

Mr. MALONE. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1507, Senate bill 2644, to provide for the development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service. I have spent a very interesting 5 hours waiting to be recognized so that I could request consideration of this bill. I shall take only 5 minutes to explain briefly what the bill is, in the hope that it may be considered and passed at this time.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Has the bill been passed by the House?

Mr. BREWSTER. Yes; it has been passed unanimously by the House, and also has been approved by every Government agency concerned with our defense and with the development of civil aviation, and also by every other group that has studied it. The President's Board on Aviation Policy strongly recommended its passage, and the Joint Aviation Board has strongly recommended it.

The bill has been very carefully prepared, and it is considered the only means by which American aviation can continue its progress.

The more recent planes which have been developed have cost around \$25,000,000 to 30,000,000 to develop; and the two or three companies that have done that have literally lost their shirts. They have to sell 300 of these planes in order to get their money back. The air lines cannot buy them, so that situation is perfectly hopeless.

The defense aspect of the matter is perfectly apparent. We need thousands of these planes of the most modern and constantly improved types. With the complete stoppage of the development of new types of transport planes, our defense transport will be terribly crippled.

I hold in my hand a list of six jet-propelled planes being developed by Eng-

land at the present time. That gives us an indication of how seriously England regards this matter. Some of these planes are actually flying. They are 2 years ahead of us in the development of this type of transport plane.

The only way this desirable development can be brought to pass is by having an authorization of this character. It creates within the various defense agencies concerned the Government group which shall determine the different types to be developed.

One small one and one large one are contemplated at the start, with the idea that once the Government develops a prototype, at whatever expense may be involved, private companies will then build the planes, at whatever reasonable profit shall be determined, and with whatever recapture of Government costs may be determined.

In the judgment of those who are concerned with aviation, it is the only way by which this development can possibly be carried on.

I hope very much that the Senate may see fit to pass this measure at this time.

Mr. PEPPER. I object.

Mr. BREWSTER. Then I move that the bill be considered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a motion of that sort, if agreed to, would displace the unfinished business, would it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. But the Senator from Nevada permitted it to be brought up.

Mr. WHERRY. I simply wish to make plain what the situation is.

Mr. BREWSTER. I now move that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 2644.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2644) to provide for the development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. I ask now that House bill 6501, which is in exactly the same terms, be substituted for the Senate bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does it require unanimous consent in order to take up consideration of the House bill at this time? Has the House bill been printed, and is it on the calendar?

Mr. BREWSTER. No.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall have to object.

Mr. BREWSTER. Then, may we not proceed with the consideration of the Senate bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is perfectly in order.

Mr. BREWSTER. I ask that that be done.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, is the House bill on the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. PEPPER. Does it require unanimous consent?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It does.

Mr. PEPPER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate bill is now before the Senate, hav-

ing been taken up on motion. The Clerk will state the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that in the interest of national security the Federal Government should promote the employment in air commerce in as large numbers as possible of more efficient transport and cargo aircraft; and, to this end, sponsor the design, development, testing, tooling, construction, service testing, and modification of prototype transport and cargo aircraft, intended primarily for commercial use, but adaptable also for auxiliary military service.

SEC. 2. The Civil Transport Aircraft Evaluation and Development Board (referred to hereinafter as "the Board") hereinafter provided for, is authorized and directed—

(a) to survey the national requirements for aircraft types designed primarily for commercial transport and cargo service, but adaptable also as auxiliary military transport for one or more of the departments of the National Military Establishment;

(b) to prepare and recommend, from time to time, the operating and utility characteristics and specifications of such aircraft: *Provided*, That such characteristics and specifications shall be consistent with the requirements of the civil air regulations promulgated by the Civil Aeronautics Board; and

(c) to advise the Secretary of the Air Force (referred to hereinafter as "the Secretary") of the Board's findings and recommendations under this section, and to recommend the allotment by the Secretary, from funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act, of appropriate sums for design, development, testing, tooling, construction, service testing, and modification of prototypes of each such type of aircraft.

SEC. 3. (a) The Board shall be composed of one representative designated by each of the following agencies: The United States Air Force, the United States Navy, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and such other agencies of the Federal Government, concerned with aeronautics, as the Board may, from time to time, determine.

(b) To assist the Board in carrying out its functions, it is authorized to establish an industrial advisory committee composed of not less than six members appointed by the Board with the approval of the Secretary. Each member of such committee shall serve for a term of 2 years, except that (1) the terms of three of the members first taking office after the enactment of this act shall expire at the end of 1 year, and (2) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom he succeeds. No member shall be eligible to serve continuously for more than one term unless in the opinion of the Board his reappointment is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act. Members of such committee may be designated without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and shall receive such compensation, not in excess of \$50 for each day or part of a day actually devoted to the performance of the duties of such committee, as the Board shall determine. Each member of such committee shall be allowed actual necessary transportation expenses and an allowance not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence when engaged in the performance of the duties of such committee at any place other than his permanent residence or place of business. Nothing contained in section 41, 109, 112, or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 93, 198, 202, and 203), section

190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 119), or any other provision of law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, shall apply to any such person solely by reason of membership on such committee: *Provided*, That the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870 (R. S. 3679; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 665), as amended, shall not apply to the acceptance of voluntary service by any member of any such committee.

(c) The Chairman of the Board shall be designated by the Secretary from among the members thereof and the Board shall act in accordance with such regulations and rules of procedure as it may, from time to time, prescribe. The Board is authorized and directed to consult with manufacturers of aircraft, and with United States operators of transport aircraft. Members of the Board shall serve as such without additional compensation, but each member of the Board shall be allowed actual necessary transportation expenses and an allowance not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence, when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Board at any place other than his permanent station.

(d) The Board and the Secretary are authorized, subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but without regard to any provision of law limiting the number of civilian personnel which may be employed by the Department of the Air Force, to employ and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be deemed necessary to assist the Board and the Secretary in carrying out their respective functions under this act: *Provided*, That to the extent possible, consistent with other duties and assignments, the personnel and facilities of the member agencies of the Board shall be used to carry out the duties of the Board.

SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized and directed, if he concurs in the advice and recommendations of the Board referred to in section 2 of this act, to provide, out of funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of this act, for the design, development, testing, tooling, construction, service testing, and modification of prototypes of each such type of aircraft, by contract or otherwise. Any such contract entered into by the Government shall contain a provision that—

(1) sales of aircraft subsequently manufactured from the design specifications of such prototype or prototypes shall be made at a price allowing a reasonable profit, not exceeding such profit as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and

(2) in determining the fair selling price of such aircraft, except to the extent required by the Secretary, there shall not be included in the cost thereof any development, engineering, tooling, or other costs which have been reimbursed to the manufacturer by the Secretary; and

(3) aircraft subsequently manufactured from the design specifications of such prototype or prototypes shall be sold only to purchasers who, by contract with the Secretary, have undertaken (a) unless required by the civil air regulations to make no changes in the design or standard equipment of such aircraft without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary; and (b) to make, for an agreed sum payable by the Secretary, such changes in the design or standard equipment of such aircraft, not inconsistent with the civil air regulations, as the Secretary may prescribe.

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of this act, may enter into contracts or other arrangements, or modifications thereof, with or without legal consideration, with or without performance or other bonds, and, in carrying out

Dworshak	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Eaton	Kilgore	Russell
Ellender	Langer	Saltonstall
Feazel	Lucas	Smith
Ferguson	McCarthy	Sparkman
Flanders	McFarland	Stennis
Fulbright	McGrath	Stewart
Green	McMahon	Taft
Gurney	Malone	Thye
Hatch	Martin	Tydings
Hawkes	Maybank	Umstead
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Vandenberg
Hill	Morse	Watkins
Hoey	Murray	Wherry
Holland	Myers	Wiley
Ives	O'Daniel	Williams
Jenner	O'Mahoney	Young
Johnson, Colo.	Pepper	
Johnston, S.C.	Revercomb	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on the final passage of Senate bill 2756.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I do not for a minute pose as an expert in the mining business. I have had, however, an opportunity for observation of that business in connection with the practice of law. In my judgment, there is nothing wrong with the metal market that a higher price will not cure. Most minerals are produced and come into use when the price is raised. If the price is lowered they go into hiding or are not produced. The same applies to the metals with which we are dealing. When the price is increased, production is increased; when the price is reduced, production falls off. There is no problem faced by the small mine today that cannot be cured by high Government metal prices. The proponents of the bill say it is the small mine in which they are particularly interested. What such producers need, in my judgment, and in the judgment of many experienced mining men, is a higher price.

We have never had and never will have, even with subsidies, a sufficiently high price in the United States to justify the operation of every prospect of every kind in the country. That is the dilemma faced by those who currently urge subsidies based upon some such system as proposed in this bill—this price premium plan. They do not know where to draw the line without hurting somebody. If, for example, they believe that a subsidy amounting to 5 cents a pound should be given to eligible lead properties, any mines that could not operate short of the current price of 15 cents plus 5 cents a pound subsidy would feel discriminated against.

I wish to put this question to the Senate, Is it not better for a free market to decide whether a mine shall operate, rather than to have it depend on a Government subsidy? We have had Government subsidies in the past. We had them as recently as last June. We know from recent experience what the subsidy does and what the free market does. I placed in the RECORD a few minutes ago the records of production in different parts of the United States under the free-market plan and under the subsidy plan, and those figures show conclusively that in almost every district the production was larger under the free market than under a fixed regimented subsidy plan.

There is another immediate aspect of subsidies, Mr. President, which I think has been lost sight of, namely, its very impact on the metal market. In times of rising demands for metals and an unsaturated market, the metal produced by virtue of subsidies, if sold on the open market, has a restraining influence as a brake on a higher market. The effect is just the reverse when the market becomes filled and there is oversupply. Then sales of comparatively modest tonnages might even be demoralizing in their influence.

The only experience we have had in this country with subsidies in metal markets, so far as I know, was the recent one during the war that terminated in June 1947. That was a price premium plan not unlike that proposed in the pending bill.

I quoted sometime ago the statement of Mr. Andrew Fletcher, the president of the St. Joseph Lead Co., to the effect that there was a marked drop in efficiency in mines operating in the southeast Missouri district during the operation of the plan because inefficiency was paid for by the Government. There is no incentive, there is no impetus to the private operator, to be efficient, insistent on a full day's work for a full day's pay, when the Government is holding an umbrella over the entire operation. I believe, on adequate evidence, that this experience was had by many mines in our State operating under the premium-price plan.

Some advocates of subsidies say what they are interested in is the marginal mine. I assume by "marginal mine" they mean one that never appeared profitable in a free market. The argument is based, I understand, on the fact that increased production is necessary today. The contention is made that this is only procurable from marginal production; that they have to open up these marginal mines in order to supply the demand.

Let us see how that works out. The record does not bear out the contention. Recently the Hero Mines indicated in its statistical report that 51 mines had been closed because of the termination of the premium-price plan. These 51 mines, closed for that reason, accounted for only 600 tons of lead a month. Of course, 600 tons a month is a very minor matter in a market which produces and consumes a hundred thousand tons and more a month.

As I have said, strangely enough the termination of the premium-price plan came along in June 1947, and, contrary to the expectations of many who studied the situation, instead of falling off, production increased.

I remember very well when a similar bill was under consideration by the Senate in the closing days of the last session. The feeling on the part of the proponents of the bill was that if the price-premium plan were allowed to expire, the whole metal business would go to pot; that very dire consequences would ensue. Induced by that feeling the Congress passed a bill providing for a price-premium plan. The bill, as I recollect, was vetoed by the President. So there was no price-

premium plan, but the dire consequences predicted did not ensue. To the contrary production increased.

This production increased, due partly to the migration of labor from subsidized markets where the output per mine is low, to the larger mines with richer ores where the metal output per day is bound to be higher.

If these gentlemen are really concerned about the actual amount of metal available for military purposes, if they think that the stock piles require increases in size, I think it is clear from the record that the place to secure those increases is not through sending out a lot of people boondoggling and trying to open up some new mines or trying to open some marginal properties, and get them into production again, but to turn to the large, known mineral deposits.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Missouri suspend while the Senate may receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6248) to provide for a coordinated agricultural program.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2767) to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

House Concurrent Resolution 218

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Sunday, June 20, 1948, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock m. on Friday, December 31, 1948, or until 12 o'clock m. on the third day after the respective Members are notified to reassemble in accordance with section 2 of this resolution, whichever event first occurs.

SEC. 2. The President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the acting majority leader of the Senate, and the majority leader of the House of Representatives, all acting jointly, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

House Concurrent Resolution 219

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the two Houses until December 31, 1948, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator from Illinois move the adoption of the report on the farm bill so we can get out of here?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is just about to recognize the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] if the Senator from Missouri will be so kind as to yield to him.

Mr. KEM. I yield without protest.

LONG-RANGE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the bill (H. R. 6248) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities; to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report will be read.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today's RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. AIKEN. The conference report, Mr. President, embodies that part of the House bill which provided temporary price supports for the six basic commodities and for milk, hogs, chickens, and eggs, at 90 percent of parity or comparable price for 1 year. At the conclusion of the 1 year titles III and IV of the Senate long-range farm program, which are the price support part of the farm program, come into effect and continue thereon.

That, in brief, is what the conference bill is.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont what disposition was accorded the so-called tobacco amendment. Is it still in the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. The amendments adopted by the Senate are still in the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under this bill the amendment which extended the present situation for 2 years has been modified to extend for 1 year, although the bill adopted by the Senate a few days ago takes on from thereon without any change in the Senate bill as passed.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. The higher support levels the House proposed will prevail for 1 year instead of a year and a half. Then the titles III and IV of the Senate bill take effect on January 1, 1950, instead of 1949, the date fixed in the bill as it passed the Senate.

There is one little amendment in the conference report which does fix a base period for Maryland 32 tobacco for the period of 1 year.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is in what would be the House bill?

The AIKEN. That is in what would be the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall say only two or three words. I congratulate the Senator from Vermont for the rugged obstinacy he has shown in securing the enactment of his bill. I am glad that we have 1 year to operate under the present program for I believe present laws are more advantageous to the farmers of the country than the Aiken bill which takes effect in January 1950.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senator from Georgia include, along with the Senator from Vermont, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly would not deny any honors the Senate conferees deserve, and they deserve the very highest accolade for imposing their will on the House. I refer to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] who, I believe, were the conferees on the part of the Senate. But the Senator from Vermont, being the author of the bill, I thought was entitled to perhaps a small measure of credit larger than the other conferees.

Mr. President, I hope the committees of the two Houses which have to deal with agricultural matters will carefully study this legislation, because it has come upon us here at the end of a very lengthy session, a tiring session, and that they will examine it in the 1 year interim we have.

I think the general principle embodied in the Aiken bill is excellent for a normal period in this country. I have not yet been able to reconcile it in my mind as desirable under present conditions, in view of the great demands that are being made and that will be made upon American agriculture to increase production, because I do not believe sufficient incentives are provided to maintain the high levels of production in the future to enable us to meet our commitments under the Marshall plan. In any event, I am still opposed to any program to reduce the amount of parity and commodity loans. Farm income is not too high and Aiken bill will reduce it materially. I hope the next Congress will rewrite the Aiken bill before it takes effect and thereby avoid loss to the already underpaid farmers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2767) to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment, which were, on page 1, lines 3 and 4, to strike out "the Secretary of Labor" and insert "the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency", and on page 2, line 20, to strike out "the Secretary of Labor" and insert

"the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency."

Mr. AIKEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The motion was agreed to.

STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL ORES, METALS, AND MINERALS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to take up the consideration of the bill (S. 2756) to stimulate the production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals in the interest of national defense and for the establishment within the Department of the Interior of a Mine Incentive Payments Division, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, as I have been saying, there is no reason for speculation as to the effect of the price premium plan on production, because we have the actual figures of last year and of this year showing what the production was under the premium plan and what it has been since. I have put it in the RECORD. It is available there.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. KEM. I will yield without prejudice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator yields without prejudice.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to ask unanimous consent, and without prejudice at all to the Senator from Missouri, to have the Senate consider two stamp bills. When they were reached on the calendar I objected to one, and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] objected to the other. I do not believe any other Senator objects to the two bills. I want to get them acted upon and off the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Missouri yield to permit the Senator from South Carolina to have action on the bills to which he has referred?

Mr. KEM. I shall be glad to yield for that purpose, if it will have no effect on me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair assures the Senator from Missouri that he can resume after action has been taken on the two bills in question.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have some information. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that the Senate consider what bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. House Joint Resolution 327, Calendar 1741, and House Joint Resolution 305, Calendar 1753. Both measures provide authorization for issuance of a special series of stamps. When the calendar was called I objected to one measure and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] objected to the other.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, as I have indicated, I have been waiting very patiently for the bill which was next on the list presented. I do not think it will take a very long time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, while I realize that the Members of this House are tired and weary and are anxious to go home and get some rest, I do not feel that I should permit this conference report to be adopted without making at least a few comments and observations.

Every Member of this House has a share of responsibility and will be held to account for the actions here taken. I doubt if any man in this House—even the oldest man in point of service in this body—has ever witnessed such a spectacle as this. For long hours the conferees labored and they brought forth a monstrosity. It is neither bird nor beast nor fish nor fowl. It has the head of an elephant, but the heart of the Republican long-range farm program has been torn from the monster's body. In one part you will find provisions which authorize a continuation of the present price-support program—a program which has meant much to the welfare and prosperity of American agriculture. These provisions will continue a vital part of the Democratic farm program only until after the grand November election will be safely behind us and a matter of history. Then another program will go into effect and the agricultural economy of this Nation will be shaken to its foundation.

This is a spectacle of the rarest variety of political pressure. When the conferees were unable to agree on either the House bill or the Senate bill, and after the discussions clearly indicated that the Senate would not accept the House bill or surrender any part of the Senate bill, and after the representatives on the part of the House had indicated that they would not surrender the House bill or accept any part of the Senate bill, we adjourned, and I am sure that everyone considered the adjournment final. The House conferees did not have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the many far-reaching and complicated provisions of the Senate bill. This House was in almost constant session from the very moment the Senate took final action on the much-talked-of Republican long-range farm program. While the bill was introduced by Senator AIKEN many long weeks ago, it was never called up for consideration in the House Committee on Agriculture.

Usually when the Senate passes a bill of importance it comes to the House and is referred to the House committee, but, obviously, this could not be done and when the representatives on the part of the House objected to having the measure rammed down our throats, whether we liked it or not, political pressure went up. As pointed out by my colleague the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], when the House conferees, Republicans and Democrats alike, found the Senate bill to be obnoxious and highly objectionable in the form in which it was submitted, politicians were apparently horrified. But something took place during the long and dreary hours, either

here in Washington, or perhaps in Philadelphia, or maybe in both of these very important places. After secret meetings, and no doubt because of one Member's unwillingness to surrender his convictions or to compromise his conscientious views, he resigned and another was appointed in his place. Again the conferees conferred and as a result you are now faced with a unique situation. As intelligent Representatives of the people of this country, as weary and as fatigued as you are, you are urged to embrace this monstrosity which has a dual parentage and a dual purpose. There is not one of you who knows what it is or what is in it. You are not even told what is in it and you have no way of knowing about its provisions.

I love and admire the great and noble chairman of my great committee, the very able and alert and distinguished gentleman from Kansas, and certainly no finer man ever lived than the gentleman from Kansas, CLIFFORD HOPE. I regret that the temper of this House is such, and even that is perhaps easily understood, in view of the lateness of the hour, that when he was undertaking to tell you something about the provisions, yes, the important provisions of this conference report, and while he was talking, we heard cries go out over this House, "Vote! Vote! Vote!" Yes, vote, but vote for what. Certainly you do not even know what you are voting for, yet you must vote because Republican politicians must have something that they can at least call a long-range farm program.

I served in this Congress through the New Deal and many, many times Democrats were called rubber stamps. This is a super duper case of rubber stamp. Take it for TAFT so that he can talk about it. Do it for Dewey so that he can dangle it before the people. Write it into law for Warren, and mark it up for MARTIN. Stay here late for Stassen, and win a victory for VANDENBERG. Hoop it up for the Old Guard, so that you may have a hot time in the old town on Tuesday. Yes, you will have H. R. 6248 with provisions you have never seen and charts and tables you do not understand. Here in this great farm program is written this strange and uncertain language:

To assist low-income families and school children in maintaining an adequate diet, particularly in periods of underconsumption and unemployment.

Certainly when you think of the Republican Party you must be impressed with the significance of the last two important words in this great provision, "underconsumption" and "unemployment." Some parts of this bill read like a Republican platform and oh how they will read it and wave it at the convention. This is not only a package of promises to the people and a platform on which to run, but it is actually handed to you with a promise that it will be changed before it goes into effect. It embraces the producers of not only basic commodities and the Steagall commodities, but many other commodities have been added, including even the ducks and little ducklings. The Democratic administration was criticized on account of potatoes and putrified eggs, but

everything is here included within the four corners of this bill. It must be rubber stamped and approved. But at least there is one Republican here who was unwilling to embrace this monstrous thing. I congratulate and compliment the very distinguished, able, fearless, and courageous Representative, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. REID F. MURRAY, who refused to yield to pressure or to be lashed by the party whip or to be black-jacked into surrendering his honest convictions on this thing the Republicans will call a farm program. Men have a right to change their minds, to alter their positions, and to modify their views. Upon mature consideration no doubt many Members of this House would have modified their views, but at least it is a rather strange thing that the views of so many could be modified so soon.

Certainly we know why this bill is here in its present form. It is here because Congress is about to adjourn and the Republicans are about to convene in convention to be assembled in Philadelphia only a few hours from now. You Republicans came into power on a promise that you would write a long-range farm program, and throughout all of the sessions of the Eightieth Congress you have talked of a long-range farm program for the American farmer, but you have done nothing about writing such a program and now you awaken to the fact that you have been sleeping on the job. Yes, asleep at the switch. Perhaps you were lulled to sleep by the fact that the farmers of America already had written on the statute books a long-range farm program with which they are well satisfied. All you need to do is to continue the price-support program, the soil-conservation payments, and the Commodity Credit Corporation, and you knew this when you came into power, and yet you have put the poor farmer off until the very last thing, and while in a state of utter confusion you insist upon having some sort of a paper writing to call a farm program. Do you not know that the American farmer is well informed and intelligent enough to know, to understand, and to appreciate fully the circumstances under which your political promise was so pitifully performed. Yes, you promised the American farmer you would write a farm program and he knows now that you have not done it.

We sat up with the corpse of the Republican farm program all through the night; Republican leaders were weeping and wailing; finally, about daybreak, the corpse came back to life again. A transfusion was administered and when some signs of life appeared there was great rejoicing. Although the breath of life was breathed again into the dead monster he will not be permitted to move from the place of his curious construction until he is 18 months of age. Yes, that is the ridiculous proposition that is now placed before you. You are asked to enact this thing into law, to write it into the law books and into the United States Code, and to read it and to study it for 12 or 18 months and if you find that it will work you can put it into

harness and hitch it to the plow, but if its head is too heavy or its legs are too short, or if its body is too weak, we will subject it to surgery or feed it some strange vitamin that will give it strength enough to support the floor under American agriculture.

Frankly, I have tried to understand the provisions of this bill, but, frankly, I must tell you that I even now do not fully understand it. I do not believe that there is a man on the floor of this House on either side of this aisle who can tell you the far-reaching ramifications of this bill. Shall we place our stamp of approval upon Federal legislation which we do not understand and cannot explain? Shall we have such little regard for the sanctity of Federal law as is now involved in the action this House is about to take? We are told that some of the farm organizations were in favor of the Senate bill, but that was carved to pieces in conference. Go ahead and rubber stamp it and then go back to your constituents and try to explain your conduct. That is what you will do. That is what you must do. The monster is now asleep but when he is awakened and aroused you shall hear from him.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, there were three measures which had to be considered and acted upon this week. One was to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation which would expire on June 30. The Congress has taken appropriate action during the night granting a permanent charter to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The second was extending the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. That extension is contained in the pending conference report.

The third was extending the price-support program, which, under the present law at its level would expire on December 31. That is the matter now before the House.

This is a rather singular conference report. The House passed a bill, the Senate passed a bill, and the compromise is to enact both of them.

You are about to go home. I am sure those of you who represent agricultural sections will want to report the situation to your constituents. We now have a 90-percent support for this year. Under the conference report we will have a continuation of 90-percent support next year for the basic commodities and a few others and other commodities supported at from 60 to 90 percent of parity. Therefore, generally speaking, you will have 90 percent for 1948 and 1949.

On January 1, 1950, titles III and IV of the so-called Aiken bill will go into effect. That will give us two changes I have not been able to give my approval to. It will entirely change the parity formula. It sets up one of those fantastic schemes known as the 10-year moving average. It has two unfavorable features. One entirely abandons the parity principle of comparable purchasing power as to a particular commodity. The second is it reduces the parity prices

of practically all of the commodities, except cattle, hogs, milk, rice and tobacco. Within a short time it will bring about many inequities and discrimination among commodities. As between commodities it does not take into account the respective cost of production, the labor required, or the advancement in mechanization in planting, cultivating, and harvesting.

Then under this report you will reduce the support prices which are on a flexible basis ranging from 60 to 90 percent. The Senate author of the bill admitted that no commodity would ever have 90 percent support under the bill unless it was under a control program, except wool and tobacco. This is all I can say now. When the Aiken bill becomes effective a year and a half hence, the farmer will suffer a reduction in his parity price, and at the same time, a reduction in his support price. Therefore he will be hit twice. I think it is unfortunate and not in keeping with our obligation to him. Personally I cannot give my approval to a bill now which I know will take me months to completely analyze, and completely understand, and which is a step backward in providing the farmers with the security and protection they are entitled to. I think it would have been more sensible if we had waited until the next session to enact a long-range program and in the meantime have drafted a simple and understandable bill. But, it is here. It is a so-called long-range program effective a year and a half hence. The Republican leadership says it must pass now. As my distinguished chairman has said, it is hoped that he and the others of us on the committee who will return to Congress will endeavor to correct the serious mistakes we make tonight. It is with regret that I cannot give the conference report my support at this time.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTINGTON) there were—ayes 147, noes 70.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECRUITMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2767) to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. HOPE. I shall be glad to explain the bill, Mr. Speaker. This is a bill which has been requested by the United States Employment Service and also by the farmers who are the users of agricultural labor, in order to make the recruitment and distribution of farm labor more effective during this season. This is a measure that is not only in the interest of agricultural producers but certainly in the interest of consumers, because with the current labor shortage, unless we can bring in some farm labor, it is my opinion we are likely to have a loss of food in this country during the current year.

The bill provides that the Secretary of Labor in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a farm placement service is authorized to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and Puerto Rico for temporary work, and to provide for their transportation to and from the United States and to and from different parts of the United States. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the administration of the program.

Then there is a further authorization of appropriations for the establishment of a working capital fund, this fund to be used for the payment of expenses for transportation, lodging, and subsistence of the workers. This fund is to be reimbursed by growers who use workers, so that the United States Government will not be out any money on account of the transportation and the lodging and the subsistence of these workers. In other words it is a revolving fund, and with the exception of administrative expenses all expenses will be paid by the growers who use these farm workers.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. This is merely a perpetuation of the same New Deal measure we have had for the last several years. I am surprised the gentleman would present this to our side of the House. I thought we got rid of this last year and were going to get rid of it forever. Now the gentleman brings it out here and asks us to accept it. I certainly hope my side of the House will have the courage of its convictions and get rid of this New Deal measure.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this is not the only New Deal legislation that he has voted for and that his side has voted for. We have converted you right along the line.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Does this bill in any way change the law that was passed with reference to sugar controls and workers and their salaries and so forth?

Mr. HOPE. No; this bill in no way changes or affects the Sugar Act of 1947.

Mr. CARROLL. That is with reference to the protection of agricultural workers in sugar and the workers' salaries and the controls?

Mr. HOPE. These workers are not only under the protection of that act, but they

are under the protection of State laws. They are under the protection, in the case of Mexican workers, and most of them are Mexican workers, of the very strict and rigid agreement between the United States and Mexico calling for the protection of the workers. If the gentleman is familiar with that agreement, he knows they are very well taken care of under the agreement.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I just want to say that you have already passed an appropriation bill providing the money for this act. You have appropriated \$1,000,000 to carry it out.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I ask the gentleman from Kansas if I am correct in believing that the amendment concerning which I previously spoke to him, has been withdrawn?

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman from California that it is my purpose to withdraw the amendments. The committee amendments in effect would put administrative expenses under the revolving fund, and would require that the administrative expenses be paid by the employer. I am going to ask unanimous consent to withdraw those amendments. I have spoken to a number of members of the committee who are present at this time, and there is no objection so far as I know to the withdrawal of the amendments. Then I also propose to offer two amendments which are necessary because of the fact that the United States Employment Service is now a part of the Federal Security Agency instead of the Department of Labor. That makes it necessary to offer an amendment on page 1, line 3, and on page 2, line 21.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. My sole concern with this legislation is not to injure the farmers who need this type of labor, but to express a word of caution. These people have been exploited and paid cheap wages. In many instances they have been used as strikebreakers. It is one thing to help agriculture and help the farmers when they are short of labor, but it is another matter to have these people used as scabs and as cheap labor. I do hope that the department which will supervise this program will see to it that these people will neither be exploited nor used as strikebreakers and scabs.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think every one of us agrees with the observation made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Secretary of Labor, in carrying out his responsibilities to main-

tain a farm placement service under the act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate, and provide for the transportation of such workers from such places of recruitment to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the places of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the administration of the program authorized by this section as the Congress may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be used only for the payment of expenses for transportation, lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the place of origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reimburse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I offer two amendments, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. HOPE:

On page 1, line 3, strike out "the Secretary of Labor" and insert "the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency."

On page 2, line 21, strike out "the Secretary of Labor" and insert "the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency."

Mr. FOGARTY. The first amendment was to strike out "the Secretary of Labor" and insert "the Federal Security Administrator"; is that correct?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. That is made necessary by reason of the act that was passed, the appropriation bill, which transferred the Federal Employment Service to the Federal Security Agency.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISSUING PATENTS IN ALASKA

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 162, a joint resolution to repeal section 2 of the act of May 1, 1936, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. DEWART]?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does this bill do?

Mr. DEWART. The bill repeals section 2 of the act of May 1, 1936, having to do with the issuing of certain patents in Alaska. Second, it permits the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in Alaska to individual tribes, villages, or individuals, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, it is now 15 minutes after 6 in the morning. It is almost time to go to church. It seems to me this legislation should be deferred until some other time. I object.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn on Sunday, June 20, 1948, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Friday, December 31, 1948, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the third day after the respective Members are notified to reassemble in accordance with section 2 of this resolution, whichever event first occurs.

Sec. 2. The President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the acting majority leader of the Senate, and the majority leader of the House of Representatives, all acting jointly, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 219) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the adjournment of the two Houses until December 31, 1948, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until December 31, 1948, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until December 31, 1948, the Speaker be au-

thorized to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and also to include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extension of remarks, but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress until Friday, December 31, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONS TO BE DOCUMENTS OF EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed with the Clerk following the adjournment of the House until Friday, December 31, 1948, by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the Eightieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CERTAIN REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE TO BE PRINTED AS HOUSE DOCUMENTS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 700) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to Congress, pursuant to section 5 of the act of February 24, 1945 (56 Stat. 6), and the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597), after the adjournment of the House until December 31, 1948, shall be printed as House documents of the second session of the Eightieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 701) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That in order that the duties of his office may be discharged in case of his absence or disability or in case his office should become vacant, the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before June 19, 1948, shall designate a subordinate in his office to perform the duties thereof in any such contingencies until the commencement of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress. Such designee when acting under this authorization, shall subscribe himself as Acting Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk of the House shall promptly communicate to the Speaker the name of the employee designated hereunder for the information of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1948.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 701 adopted by the House today, I have designated Mr. Harry Newlin Megill, an official in my office, to discharge the duties contemplated by said resolution.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include tabular material.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD prior to the passing of the farm bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. I just wish to call attention to the fact that this is Father's Day, and, therefore, I say: Good night, good morning, good luck.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how many have ever attended a sunrise service before, but you have today.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 23 minutes a. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 55 minutes a. m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Latta, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 218. Concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of the two Houses of Congress until December 31, 1948; and

H. Con. Res. 219. Concurrent resolution authorizing the signing of enrolled bills following adjournment.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (H. R. 6248) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities; to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment

Act, reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 305. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Rough Riders (First Volunteer United States Cavalry) of the Spanish-American War; and

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of Juliette Low, founder and organizer of Girl Scouting in the United States of America.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2767. An act to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitments; and

S. 2790. An act to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 371. An act for the relief of Jenness C. Thomas;

H. R. 564. An act for the relief of Sarah Lee Cregg;

H. R. 700. An act for the relief of Anthony Arancio;

H. R. 703. An act for the relief of Leon Nikolaivich Volkov;

H. R. 851. An act for the relief of Adney W. Gray;

H. R. 911. An act for the relief of Kam Fong Chun, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Dias, Joseph De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ayres, and Jose Oducado;

H. R. 912. An act for the relief of Hiro Higa and Kana Higa;

H. R. 915. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of the executors and trustees of the estate of L. L. McCandless, deceased, as their interests may appear, against the United States of America;

H. R. 1076. An act for the relief of Chester O. Glenn;

H. R. 1220. An act for the relief of James D. Sigler and Frederick P. Vogelsand III;

H. R. 1409. An act for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik;

H. R. 1490. An act for the relief of the United States Radiator Corp. of Detroit, Mich.;

H. R. 1642. An act for the relief of Miss Rosella M. Kostenbader;

H. R. 1733. An act for the relief of G. C. Hedrick;

H. R. 1734. An act for the relief of Gabel Construction Co.;

H. R. 1779. An act for the relief of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation of Winona, Minn.;

H. R. 1780. An act for the relief of the Cannon Valley Milling Co.;

H. R. 1910. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Robert Lee Threath, a minor;

[PUBLIC LAW 893—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 823—2D SESSION]

[S. 2767]

AN ACT

To provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, in carrying out his responsibilities to maintain a farm placement service under the Act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended, is authorized to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and workers in Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the continental United States and to direct, supervise, coordinate, and provide for the transportation of such workers from such places of recruitment to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the places of recruitment not later than June 30, 1949. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums for the administration of the program authorized by this section as the Congress may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the establishment of a working capital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, \$2,500,000, such fund to be used only for the payment of expenses for transportation, lodging, and subsistence in connection with the temporary migration of foreign agricultural workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, and workers from Puerto Rico, to and between places of employment within the continental United States and return to the place of origin. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the employers utilizing such workers shall be required to reimburse such fund to such extent and in such manner and under such terms and conditions as the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency may by regulation or otherwise prescribe.

Approved July 3, 1948.

